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REVIEW FOR EUROPE.

With the advent of Autumn we witness a change coming over the market, which accounts for the sharp rise in gold since the sailing of last packet. The wool season is now drawing to a close and activity will soon be limited to cereals. The displacement that this periodically causes in business is generally heralded by a rising gold premium and a declining exchange rate.

There still remain large quantities of wool to be shipped, but we may safely say that three-quarters of the clip has gone forward. April will see the last shipment of this wool season, one of the largest and best on record. The wheat harvest will keep shipping very busy for months to come. In the absence of statistics, it is impossible to give exact figures of the crop, but we may calculate that about seven hundred thousand tons of wheat will be exported this year. There is still a deal of maize, and a big crop is looming ahead.

Affairs in general in the Plate are most satisfactory: the revival is strong and embraces the whole country. The people are prosperous and content, and the movement in the Buenos Ayres, La Plata, Rosario, and other ports is unprecedented. In another column our foreign readers can study the export figures of 1895, which are quite a revelation. It will be seen that the official estimates of exports give an aggregate of 119,000,000 %; but in reality the figure is nearer to 140,000,000 %. This gives an idea of the surprising jumps that the Plate can make from year to year.

Thanks to the Boundary Question with Chile, internal politics are very quiet, and the recent national elections came off comparatively quietly, the only disturbance being a riot in one of the parishes of this capital. Argentines are now working shoulder to shoulder to settle their dispute with Chile, and the most active department in the country to-day is that of war and marine.

All the twenty-year-old guards have been called out, and the mobilization, which has been carefully prepared, will take place on the 15th prox. The forces, about 25,000 strong, will be concentrated at three points, Salta in the North, Mendoza in the West, and Curuman in the South. At the same time the Active National Guards, say 100,000 men, will be called out every Sunday morning during three months to drill in the neighbourhood of the towns and cities.

All these military preparations cost a mint of money, not to mention the enormous expenditure in material for the fleet, and the sight of the republic being turned into a military encampment excites misgivings as to the upshot of this warlike policy. According to telegrams from the West Coast, the same military fever has seized the bellicose Chilean republic, and latest advices state that Peru and Bolivia are following the baneful example on a smaller scale. The question at issue is extending from a mere Boundary Dispute to the larger one of the Right of Conquest—at least this is the version in many political quarters. There is a propaganda to enforce the "uti possidetis" on which these South American nations started into existence. There appears to be some tacit understanding, and probably Chile is preparing to resist it, as nearly half her territory has been annexed by right of conquest.

The gold premium has risen this fortnight from 200 to 216%—a formidable rise. It, however, has not much affected business in the market, as affairs are conducted with great caution and the majority of dealers considered gold cheap at 200% premium. Stocks and shares have not maintained their high quotations of last fortnight, and the hopes of a speculative boom have been nipped in the bud. Exchange no longer presents a firm front; our imports are comparatively small and our exports are very heavy: the inference is that the National Treasury has been sweeping the exchange market. We quote the following exchange rates by the packet:—

48 3/16 - 4 d. on London.
5.07 1/4 - 5.08 fcs. on France.
5.08 1/4 - 5.09 fcs. on Belgium.
4.12 mks. on Germany.

PILGRIMAGE TO LUJAN.

The blessing of the new altar to St. Patrick dedicated by Mrs. Morgan of Giles on last Sunday, was one of the most beautiful religious ceremonies ever witnessed in this country. The little town of Lujan was crowded as we never saw it before. All the Irish estancieros and farmers with their families from the surrounding partidos were assembled there, while the special train that left the Plaza Once

at 7 a.m., and the ordinary train that left before it, were all filled to their utmost with Irish pilgrims. Nothing could be more complete than the train arrangements. The special train started punctually at 7. The morning was rather cloudy and seemed to threaten rain, but it soon cleared off, and the day proved lovely. All the country on either side of the railway showed high cultivation, and the large alfalfas and ricks of hay are more numerous than along the Southern railway for the same distance from the town; the maize from the Floresta to Lujan seem to us to predominate over every other crop, and we think we never saw the country looking more beautiful. As we left Merlo we passed Erie Park. It was founded by Mr. Bernard Coffin a quarter of a century ago, and is now the residence of H. E. Dr. Romero, Minister of Hacienda. On the other side of the railway is the Cano property, known to old English residents as the Smith estancia, which fifty years ago belonged to Mr. Smith, of the firm of Carlisle, Smith and Co., and was managed by Mr. Kavanagh. Subsequently it was turned into an ostrich farm, and we believe is now a dairy. The Pontevreda estancia adjoins; it was once a large property belonging to the Rosas family, was bought by the late Mr. Thomas Gahan, who sold it at an enormous profit, and was cut up into chacras by Messrs. Dennehy and Mirolli, who gave it its present name. At Moreno we saw the old fonda from where, thirty years ago, all the diligences for the North camps started, as Moreno for many years was the terminus of the Western railway, and in those good, old, honest days the earnings of the railway built the line on to Lujan and Mercedes, so that in fact the line cost the country nothing so long as it was in the hands of the upright and honest men who then administered it, and all of whom, with the exception of our old friends Don Emilio Castro and Don Francisco Madero, sleep for ever. We sat beside an Irish estanciero whose lands in this province cover a greater area than those of the Duke of Leinster in Ireland or the Duke of Sutherland in Scotland; he knows every perch of land on either side of the line. He pointed to the old "tapera" of Bob Kelly, the old post-house and fonda on the high road from the Puente Marques, the beautiful estancia of Mr. Peter Whelan. In the distance we could see the large monte of Dr. Bernardo Irigoyen's estancia, one of the grandest properties in the whole country. Each monte has an Irish name, the Garraghan, the Brown, the Ham, the Cassy, all magnificent estates founded by pioneer Irishmen whose descendants were in the train along with us. The Malcolm monte, belonging to our old friend Don Juan Malcolm, is about the last we see as the train enters the Lujan station.

The pilgrims formed in line on the platform and around the station, and here we had to await the arrival of the train from Pergamino, which brought in hundreds of Irish farmers with their families from Arco and the other Northern districts. Coaches, trainways and breaks were all called into requisition, although fully half the pilgrims formed in procession and went on foot with the Irish orphans, the nuns, the Irish boys from one of the schools, the Passionist Fathers, the Irish chaplains and the native priests of the country districts. It was indeed a beautiful sight. Nearly all the Irish estancieros wore green sashes and rosettes, the little orphans from the Irish convent Calle Riobamba were all trimly dressed, with ribbon bands around their necks with the inscription "Pray for us." The band played; the cross was elevated, the banners hoisted, and praying and chanting the procession marched along from the station to the new Basilica, which is a distance of a couple of miles. A portion of the route is a long avenue with tall trees on each side, and as the procession wound along this road we think we never saw a more captivating sight. In the town of Lujan of course all was stir, crowd and bustle, and we had hardly time to drive out to the hill to survey from the height the shape and size of the new Basilica when the Bishop arrived with a crowd of clergymen and proceeded at once, headed by the band of music of the school of Arts, to bless the new altar of Santa Rosa, at the conclusion of which the band played the Argentine Hymn. Dr. Boneo celebrated Pontifical High Mass, and Father Salvaire, the parish priest, preached an appropriate sermon. At the conclusion the congregation moved off to the other side of the half finished Cathedral to the little capilla of San Patricio, where the real ceremony of the day began. The arrangements were so very incomplete that not one tenth of the vast congregation could get within view of the beautiful altar, the blessing of which and its dedication to Saint Patrick, the Patron of Ireland, formed the main object of the whole religious ceremony.

The Bishop Dr. Boneo took his seat within the little "capilla" and in front of the new altar, and at his side sat the pious Mrs. Morgan, through whose munificence this stately Basilica is endowed with an altar of the purest Carrara marble worthy of the grandest Cathedrals in Europe. Beside her sat Miss Shannon, the "madrina" of the gorgeous Irish flag donated by her to the "capilla" and which the Bishop now blessed. The Rev. Dr. Sheehy, the much esteemed Irish parish priest of Rosario, officiated as high priest at the Mass, and through the great attention of the Passionist Father the Rev. Father Martin, and the Irish Chaplain the Rev. Father Mullahey, we obtained a place close

to the altar in the "capilla." The long unfinished circular aisle, the large open space with unfinished pillars; the future grand aisles of the cathedral; the roof over the grand altar that is to be in the centre of the Basilica, all were crowded with the faithful; the band was posted in front of the little "capilla," on the roof, and we really think we never experienced anything more captivating, more enchanting, more sublime than the moment when High Mass began and the band beautifully played that most favorite of all Irish airs "The last rose of Summer." There is a certain enchantment about music which only the poet can define:

When thro' life's unblest we rove,
Losing all that made life dear,
Should we not then be glad to love,
In days of boyhood, meet our ear
Oh! how welcome breathes the strain!
Wakening thoughts that long have slept;
Kindling former smiles again,
In faded eyes that long have wept.

Music, oh! how faint, how weak,
Language fades before thy spell!
Why should we feel and yet be mute,
When thou canst breathe her soul so well?
Friendship's balmy words may fade,
Love's are ever a true and true strain;
Oh! 'tis only music's strain,
Can sweetly soothe and not betray.

At the conclusion of the gospel, Dr. Boneo, representing the Most Rev. Dr. Castellanos, Archbishop of Buenos Aires, blessed the Irish flag, which was brought up to the altar by a strong, young Irishman, Mr. Morgan, son of the lady who donated the altar to the Cathedral; close on a hundred Irishmen, all decorated with green sashes and green rosettes, accompanied Mr. Morgan in the presentation of the flag. The band now played "Saint Patrick's day in the morning" and played it well; the voluptuous strains echoed throughout the half finished building; and as we stood before the altar with the statues of St. Patrick, St. Malachy, St. Columbkille, St. Bridget, and a large fresco with the good St. Patrick standing beside a Celtic cross, and the round towers of old Ireland in the distance, the kneeling crowd of upturned Irish faces whose high cheek bones and marked profiles testified to the imperishable National character of the assembled congregation, the strains of Irish music still ringing in our ears, we asked ourselves if this Buenos Aires or is it Ireland? The Rev. Father Martin, representing the Rev. Father Eugene, Superior of the Passionists, who was unavoidably absent, preached a most eloquent sermon on the life of St. Patrick, and the congregation then retired to breakfast. Mrs. Morgan, Miss Marquitta Mooney, Mr. John Cunningham, Dr. O'Farrell, Mr. Patrick Ham and others superintended the breakfasting of the orphans, the school boys, the band and many of the pilgrims. Some pious devotees from town ascended the little stair to the shrine of the virgin and, like the early Christians, lighted candles to her honour. Every pilgrim gave his contribution to the building fund of the Basilica. At 2 p.m., the Bishop administered confirmation, and the ceremony closed by the procession of Irishmen carrying their shrines to the shrine of the Virgin and placing it there. The band now played "Adios a la Virgen," and the congregation then left for the Railway Station, where special trains were waiting and owing to the admirable arrangements of the excellent manager Mr. Roberts, the people arrived back at the Plaza Once at 6 p.m. without a single hitch or inconvenience.

We give our readers the following short sketch of the Virgin's shrine of long record of 241 years since these pilgrimages to this shrine began has there been one to outlive that which it was our good fortune to assist at on last Sunday:

The history of the Virgin's statue in Lujan is nothing short of a religious romance. A devout estanciero in Sumampa, some 40 leagues from Cordoba, having built a little Church on his land, asked a friend in Brazil to send him two statues of the Virgin. In 1630, a Portuguese Captain brought the two statues in Buenos Aires, and placed them in a bullock cart, and went himself, with a little African slave boy he had brought from Rio, in the cart to deliver the statues. All went well enough until the cart arrived at a little Arroyo called the Cañada de la Cruz, and here the cart stopped for the night at the estancia of D. Rosendo de Oramas. In the morning, when they tried to start, the bullocks refused to go; they were beaten and dashed, but nothing could make them stir. The neighbours came and one man said "take out the two boxes with the statues" which was done and the bullocks at once went on; but when the boxes were reloaded they again stopped. Another cart and bullocks was then got, but with the same result, and then it was that one of the neighbours pronounced it a miracle and the Virgin was placed in the bullock cart, and the cart started. The cart was then taken to the estancia of Don Rosendo de Oramas one of the statues was set up on an improvised altar, and then the Portuguese Captain got another cart and proceeded on his journey with the other statue, which he duly delivered to the pious estanciero of Sumampa; but the Captain left the little nigger boy with Sr. Oramas to mind the statue, having, as documents say, donated the little slave to the Virgin. Soon crowds came from all parts to visit the wonderful statue, and Oramas found his house insufficient and his estancia too small for all the people coming. A wealthy lady offered to build a little chapel on her land; there was then no town of Lujan, and the Indians were all around.

When Oramas died, the little nigger Manuel, who played such a conspicuous part in the early history of the shrine, passed to be the property of the first Capellan, named Montalbo, who, having heard of the wonderful cures made at the shrine, left Buenos Aires dying of asthma, got immediately cured at the shrine, and remained for 20 years afterwards as its Capellan. The most wonderful cures were now reported, and the "negrito" Manuel, who became a kind of Apostle of the shrine, bequeathed its fame over the whole country. Governors, Generals, Viceroyes, Ministers, Prefects, Intendentes, all came to the shrine. Padre Montalbo died, and a relative of his, a priest of the curia

of Buenos Aires, claimed the nigger as his property; a heavy lawsuit ensued, and at last a charitable lady came forward and settled the suit by paying a hundred gold dollars to the claimant. This lady, who was very wealthy, gave a site on her land on the Lujan river for a church for the statue, and subsequently gave a square league of land whereon to build a town, which is the present site of Lujan to-day. It is impossible to follow further the history of the statue and its shrine, suffice it to say that the statue founded the town, the frequent pilgrimages gave life and vitality to the town; the little statue, which is of the rudest workmanship, is literally covered with diamonds and ex-votos, and they are now building the Duomo or Basilica in Lujan of great dimensions, right over the very site of the present church and over the very spot where for the last 150 years the statue has stood.

LAND REVIVAL.

The sale in La Plata on last Thursday of what are termed "sobrante" estancia lands, at prices seven times over the upset figure or legal valuation, is another reminder how steadily estancia land all over the country is advancing. We cannot say the same for city house property, since only last Sunday a nice dwelling-house in Almagro, within half a square of Calle Rivadavia, was sold for the miserable price of \$8,200 paper, when but four years ago, and almost in the height of the crisis, it fetched \$12,000 %, and the owner made a further outlay of 4,000 to 5,000 % on it. Thus the price paid now is but 50 per cent. of its actual cost; and we know of a nice quinta house in Flores, well situated, which cost the owner some twenty years ago fully 16,000 gold dollars, sold a few months ago for 16,000 paper; and even in the very best and most fashionable streets in the city, fine houses that four years ago fetched easily 100,000 %, to-day cannot be sold for 80,000 %. Thus it is that whilst city property shows a decline, camp properties evidence a most decided rise.

Only the other day a rich Englishman who visited this country for the first time and had a look round at some of the best estancias in the South, assured us that Mr. Luro, who has a large estancia of some 50 leagues of land South of the Colorado, had refused an offer of 40,000 % per league for the property, although but 4 years ago, a fine piece of land adjoining Luro's and which is now covered with Basque sheep puestos, was bought by an Irishman for five thousand dollars per league, and for which land the owner has had several offers of \$20,000 % per league from rich Basque farmers of the neighbourhood.

The sale of land now by the Provincial Government of Buenos Aires which has attracted our attention is not only important, but significant, since the auction was by order of the Fisco of the Province; and the valuation set on the land was fixed by the Minister at a figure corresponding, as he thought, with its market value.

The first lot put up was 1171 hectares, which is very close on half a league of camp, in the remote partido of Balcarce. Thousands of our rich Irish sheep farmers in the north of this province look about as much surprised at the sale of such a large tract of land as our Argentine friends do of the Curragh of Kildare or the Gap of Dunloe. Balcarce was in the hands of the Indians a few years ago. It was up to yesterday a wild district between Ayacucho and the Atlantic; some parts of it are very high, being 800 feet over the sea level; according to the latest census there are 4 inhabitants to the square mile, and the camp people live mostly in mud huts or ranchos. The town of Balcarce was founded in 1876, and is 240 miles from Buenos Aires, with which city it is now connected by the Great Southern Railway Necococha branch. The Anchorenas, Lezamas, Martinez de Hoz and Saenz Valiente's own immense properties in the partido, and there are a few English such as Patterson, Hardy, McGaul, McConnell and others. We give these details merely to impress on our readers how much estancia land is going up when at a public government auction the land valued by Government at \$26,000 % per league, sells for \$187,200 m/n.

per league, and as a matter of course, an Englishman the buyer, Mr. Andrew McGaul.

The next lot put up was a small chacra lot of but 171 hectares in the new 'partido' of General La Madrid. This 'partido' was discovered by our old friend Mr. Edward Casey. Previous to his time, nobody had heard of the place; it is a piece cut off the district of Curumanal, and was we believe first known as La Gama. The Great Southern Railway has a station there, and within the last year or so the few people in the district have taken to the plough. This little farm sold at auction was valued at \$13 per hectare and fetched double the value, \$26 per hectare, bought by Mr. Stephen Dubart.

The third lot put up has more importance for our readers, since it was 1/3 of a league, and in the new and rising 'partido' of Lincoln.

The upset price was \$10 the hectare and it sold for \$26.50 the hectare, which brings the price out at \$68,900 per square league. Nearly all of our readers know all about the Partido Lincoln. It did not exist in the days of Father Fahy; it is a vast, western district with two inhabitants to the square mile; it lies South West of the Salado, and was regarded as Indian territory up to the year 1870, when two or three Irishmen clubbed together, got a couple of 'tropolis' of horses, and drove out to Fort Lituango. They had a look at the camps, came back to town, attended a Provincial Government land auction, and bought some lands there on the easy terms of the Government, with long credits at about 2,000 gold dollars per league. In a few years afterwards people who had bought at the Government land auction began to resell at a profit, and when General Roca

became President, the Lincoln camps became the subject of great speculation. Some of the largest wired-in estancias of the country are in this 'partido', which is now connected with Buenos Aires by the new branch of the Western Railway. The Duggan estancia covers 500 square miles, on the site of Port Chadi; it is now a rising town of 4,000 inhabitants. Lincoln is 180 miles West of Buenos Aires, and Mr. Benitez, one of our most active land brokers says that these lands are worth to-day from 80,000 to 120,000 the square leagues. The Government sale theretore which we now refer to shows that Mr. Peter Rodriguez, the purchaser, has got a great bargain.

The next lot sold was 1018 hectares in the partido of Tronquelen, which as well all know is the present terminus of the Western railway and the great portal of the Pampa Central. It is the frontier department of the western camps taken from the Indians by the late Colonel Alsina. In some parts it is wooded. One of the first settlers was our late friend Mr. William MacClymont, who with his foreman Purvis was killed by the Indians in May 1883. The department was formed in 1886, and has one inhabitant to the square mile. The principal estancieros are Brown, Cambaceres, Drysdale, Durand, Girondo, Ham, Jauraguy, La Costa and Pereda. There are two schools, and the town has about 3,000 inhabitants; it is 276 miles west of Buenos Aires and 210 north of Bahia Blanca. Mr. Roberts, the popular and active manager of the Western Railway, made a plunge into the Pampa Central a few months ago to have a look at the camps for his proposed new extension; he galloped about 100 leagues, and to his astonishment at every half league he came upon a sheep puesto, and the country which he was led to believe as an open, desolate plain turned out to be one vast and continued sheep farm in the hands of thousands of industrious hard working Basques and Italians. Mr. Roberts's experiences correspond very much with those of our friend, Mr. Barrow, who in his Strawberry Railway exploration to Neuquen came upon more flocks of sheep along the route than would fit in the most favoured partido of the Province of Buenos Aires. Both Barrow and Roberts came back from their excursions with very improved notions about these outside lands, and Roberts is about the best authority in this market to say whether the Government sale of the lot now referred to is dear or cheap. According to the figure paid at the auction the price comes out per square league at 48,100 %. Mr. Michael Nazar was the buyer.

The last lot sold at this Government auction is not so said of much importance. A small farm of 47 hectares in the partido Olavarría, upset price \$40 hectare, and sold for \$30 per hectare; but this price forms no just basis for the valuation of estancia land in that partido, and the sale merely goes to show that chacra land down there is worth double what the Minister valued it at. The partido of Olavarría is a high rolling country beyond the sierras of Azil, with three inhabitants to the square mile; it is in some parts one thousand feet over the sea level, watered by streams from the mountains, the camps are very fertile and equally good for pasture or tillage. The department was formed in 1865, but was often overrun by Indians until the late Colonel Alsina made him a frontier ditch in 1877. The peculiarity of Olavarría is that the provincial government started a Russian colony there and made the colonists a free grant of two hundred and forty square miles, divided into twelve hundred farms of 120 acres each. It is estimated that there are about 400,000 acres under crops and about four millions head of stock between cattle, sheep and horses. Immense tracts of land are owned by the Aguilars, Alvarez, Meabes, Olazabals, Otamendis, Pereyas, Savodras, Vegas, etc. whose people live mostly in mud huts or ranchos as they did a hundred years ago. The department is considered to be half the size of the kingdom of Belgium. The town of Olavarría was started in the year 1879, and has made great progress since the opening of the Great Southern Railway in 1884. It is ten hours from Buenos Aires and ten hours from Bahia Blanca. A few miles from the town is the Penitentiary of Sierra Chica, whose quarries are worked by convicts.

It is probable that in the turn of a few years the partido will be all under agriculture, as the land is particularly adapted for wheat, maize, linseed, potatoes and alfalfa. The auction sale by the provincial government to which we have referred will now form the basis value for chacra land in that partido, namely \$90 the hectare. In reviewing this important Government land auction we have but to add that we fully concur with Mr. Benitez, the great land broker, who is of opinion that the best of all investments in this country to-day is estancia and farm lands at their present prices.

ST. PATRICK'S BANQUET.

March 18th

More select than numerous, less boastous than sedate, there was still learning and intelligence enough around the gay and festive board, backed by native wit and foreign wine to keep things pretty lively from start to finish. Indeed conversation never lagged an instant, the sharp assault and no less brilliant repartee flying about like mosquitoes on the war trail, in perfect harmony and good fellowship, long before that grand eye-opener of the human brain—champagne—made its artillery-like appearance on the scene of action.

Indeed in this important particular the success of the evening could not possibly be more pronounced, and did I not myself form part of the committee, at least a column or two would now be spent on well-merited compliments to that active, that honourable, that most worthy, but horribly abused corporation of self-sacrificing men. (Bravo, old man, go it again.)

Some gaps being noted at the table, it was observed that as it had been reserved for the following gentlemen:—
Mr. E. T. Mullhall, Dean of the Argentine press.

Mr. Edward Healy, the Bolso King, absent at Mar del Plata.
Mr. Edward Torney, La Ri Mayor of Capilla del Señor.

As also Messrs. James Cartby (Navarro), John Harrington (Arzafies), John Duggan (San Antonio), Morgan (Giles), Frank Rath (San Pedro), and a few others of the "old brigade," who gave to the nation its grandest staple—wool. All good men and true, but prevented from attending by some weighty reason or other.

Immense credit is due to Messrs. David Suffern, Patrick Ham and Professor Thomas F. Murphy, for the energy and talent displayed by them individually and collectively during the week's canvass. But for their tact and *savoir faire* the movement must certainly have failed at the start. Everyone threw cold water on the affair, as though it was a Carnival scramble instead of an intellectual feast that was proposed to be given. But energy and determination will accomplish anything in a good cause.

The banquet table set in horseshoe form was beautifully decorated. The national colours, as may be supposed, reigning supreme. In the centre was the harp of old Ireland lovingly intertwined with the glorious blue and white whilst the banners of all the chief nations of the earth draped the walls in admirable order and good taste. The "mona" got up in George Mercer's best style was more calculated to create an appetite than to alloy one. Nevertheless, strange as it may appear, there was no complaint.

On the opening of the campaign the toasts opened at the request of the chairman with—"The land we live in," admirably well proposed by Mr. Wm. Bulfin, the talented editor of *The Southern Cross*. The reply from the chair by Dr. O'Farrell was equally good and well may the Argentine nation be congratulated on having elected this gentleman to Congress if he but possess the same knowledge of English law that he does of our literature for it was difficult at times to believe that our chairman was born and educated in a foreign land, never having even seen the shores of that great progressive nation whose language he possesses so fluently and whose best qualities form the ground work of his character.

Mr. Suffern gave us, "Ireland a nation," in powerful but well measured terms, being careful to quote English authors only: there was much to shock, but nothing to offend any honest minded Cockney. Professor Murphy's reply was severe but not rude nor exaggerated. "The Irish in the River Plate" proposed by Mr. James Murray was repented to by Mr. F. H. Mullhall who having dwelt at length on the suffering and triumph of the early settlers exhorted his audience to unity amongst themselves and their kindred beyond St. George's channel for it must not be forgotten that Gladstone's best backers in his "Great Home Rule" campaign were from Scotland and Wales. And did not Protestants and Presbyterians vie nobly with us in feeding and clothing the poor "in Ireland." In conclusion he called on every one to back the Government, in colonising the rich lands in and around Lake Fontana gold mines, thus securing for themselves solid fortune at little or no risk. Having alluded to the disgraceful electioneering hawls often witnessed at the very portals of our churches, your correspondent's speech suffered as interruption, and the chairman settled matters by calling on Mr. Moody to propose the Press of the River Plate responded to by Mr. Bulfin, who concluded by proposing that a subscription be raised to defray a monument to Father Fahy. Dr. Miguel O'Farrell proposed the "Army and Navy to which general Donovan replied in eloquent terms.

Great praise is due to Mr. Moody for the admirable manner in which he expressed his theories on the free press at a moment's notice, as likewise to General Donovan for having secured, free of all charge, the services of the police band. Mr. Lowenstein also addressed the meeting in the most complimentary terms and was loudly applauded. Mr. Edward Byrne expressed the hope that the meeting might be repeated yearly. Cheers.

Mr. Cochrane sang a couple of good songs and Mr. Feeny declaimed in admirable style, thus bringing a pleasant evening to a happy conclusion at 11.30 p.m.

F. H. M.

THE INFLUENCE OF IMMIGRATION.

It may interest our readers, and also a very respectable minority of Argentines, to know that at this moment there is a special committee of the United States Congress sitting in Washington taking testimony on the immigration question, and efforts are being made by North American statesmen to so restrict immigration that a technical test will henceforward be applied to every intending immigrant, failure to pass which will debar him from landing in any part of the United States.

Of course, it such a test were to be applied to the majority of the immigrants arriving in the Plate, three-fourths of the Italians and Spaniards would be sent back to their own country, as the majority of them, to use an Irish expression, "don't know B from a bull's foot," and the River Plate has yet a long road to travel before it can afford to follow in the footsteps of the Americans and establish an educational test to the surplus population of Southern Europe. We are not at all clear that in a country like this it is desirable that the immigrants arriving from Europe should, in an educational point of view, be of a higher class than that which arrives at the Darsena by every Italian steamer.

The North Americans, however, are the shrewdest of statesmen in everything concerning the interests of their own

country. They see the decline in wages in the United States for the last ten or fifteen years, which they attribute to the influx of what they call in the States Eastern European labourers, whom we call in this country Italians, and this influx has of late years been so great as to seriously affect the position of Irish, Scotch, English and German immigrants, who are more in sympathy with the institutions of the United States, both as regards the amount they can earn, and their chances of securing employment. The Washington commissioners have paid special attention to the subject of migratory labourers, which is a subject that bears as much on the interests of this country as it does on the United States, and we call the attention of Mr. Alsina, the excellent Chief of our Immigration Department, to the remarks of the American commissioners on this all important subject. They say:—

"Foreign labourers who come and go between this country and their native country," birds of passage, as they have been aptly termed, are a serious danger. Their exact number has never yet been ascertained. The discrepancy between the commonly accepted figures of immigration, since 1820 and the census figures of the foreign-born population shows clearly that a large number of those counted as immigrants have really been aliens who have come and gone (some only two or three times, some more than ten times) and who have taken out of the country the hoards which a standard of living far below that of the American wage earner has made it easy for them to accumulate. The amount of money thus abstracted by foreigners, of whom a very small percentage become American citizens, is unknown, but it is safe to assume from what is known that it is enough to have an appreciable influence on the international movement of money. It has been stated by a prominent Italian banker of New York that the amount annually sent to Italy alone by Italian labourers in this country is 20,000,000 francs, and the chairman of this commission observed that a marked increase in the wealth of certain sections of Italy can be traced directly to the money earned in the United States by "birds of passage."

We all know that the very same thing occurs in this country of which the American commissioners complain, namely that in the months from September to the end of the year the Italian steamers trading between Genoa and the Plate come crowded with Italian labourers to work at the harvest, say for four or five months, and then return with their savings to their native country but we have no means of arriving at the amount of money which these birds of passage take away with them. The difference, however, between this country and the States is that whilst with us this class of labourer is a necessity, in the United States it is considered by political economists a downright injury.

The American commissioners state that the total immigration to the United States from 1783 to June 30th 1894 was:—

17,074,261.

During the ten years from 1880 to 1890 the immigrants numbered 5,246,618, nearly twice as many as in any previous decade since the formation of the United States Government, and over one third of the total for the entire remaining period. Of this vast tide of immigration the proportion from the United Kingdom, France, Germany and Scandinavia varied from sixty four per cent in 1880 to forty seven per cent in 1894, while the proportion of immigrants from Austria, Hungary, Italy, Poland and Russia rose from eight per cent in 1880 to forty two per cent in 1894; and these figures the commissioners think explain the decline in wages in the United States in the last ten or fifteen years.

The industrial crisis in the United States of 1893 and 1894 was as different from the crisis in the River Plate in 1890 and 1891 as chalk is from cheese. The U. S. crisis penetrated everywhere, paralyzing business, energy, and driving capital into hiding. Hundreds of thousands of the best workmen knocked in vain at the closed doors of shut-up factories, and even the few who were still able to earn their daily bread knew themselves in imminent danger of enforced idleness. The cry was raised throughout the United States that immigration was the cause of all the trouble, and the natural result was a bitter hostility to immigration, not only in the densely populated districts, whose labour market was congested, but even in the States whose whole future development depended on a generous influx of immigrant labourers, and the commissioners admit that the industrial state of the country did not warrant an increase in population, and that the immigrants should have come, even in decreased numbers, was unfortunate alike for them and for the native poor, whose scanty relief they had in common humanity to be given a share.

Considering, as we do, that even the most ignorant and illiterate class of immigration from Southern Europe to this country is a gain, then the check which the American Statesmen are now about to impose on unmediated immigration will prove rather beneficial than otherwise for the River Plate. The United States is a great country and the people who live in it are a great people. The Americans condemn what is termed the *patroa* system of immigration, and a law is now before the American Congress to exclude aliens coming year after year to perform labour in the United States without any intention, to settle therein. We trust that Mr. Alsina will study years ago, and extended by all. He died many years ago, a very rich man, leaving a large fortune to his son, who is now one of the most pro-

MR. WILSON'S SPEECH.

Englishmen in the Plate will be just as much interested in the reading of Mr. Wilson's great speech on the agricultural progress of the Plate as the London shareholders of the Mortgage Co. of which he is director, and whom he so ably addressed in Winchester House last month.

Mr. Wilson, we believe, is by birth an Argentine; his father, the late Dr. Wilson of Paysandú, was well known in Buenos Aires some forty years ago, and esteemed by all. He died many years ago, a very rich man, leaving a large fortune to his son, who is now one of the most pro-

minent River Plate men in London. He is director of various English companies doing business in this country, and, after a lengthened absence, he revisited this country last year.

Of the affairs of his Mortgage Co. we have little to say beyond that they are flourishing, and the shares have risen lately in the London market nine points. The company has over half a million sterling out in this country on good realizable property.

The impressions of a man of good position and representation such as Mr. Wilson on this country after a prolonged absence are worth having. During his visit here he went everywhere, saw everything, and conversed with people the best informed on the River Plate affairs. His speech to his shareholders merits attention and must necessarily carry great weight in London, and it is with great pleasure that we add his name to the roll of River Plate Company orators such as

Frank Parish,
George W. Drabble,
John Fair,
R. J. Neill,
John Morris,
John Samson, and
John Augier.

Mr. Wilson said:—"The progress of the country in which the business of the company is carried on cannot be as subject foreign to the interests of the shareholders. I have just returned after a visit to the River Plate countries, and have come away much impressed by what I saw there. Notwithstanding a serious decline in the market value of almost all Argentine products, the productive industry of the country has during the last few years—during years when there were exceptional causes for its contraction—greatly expanded, and it is now rapidly expanding. The expenditure of the years of boom has not been thrown away; the immigration introduced, the purchased cattle and sheep imported, the ports made and the railways constructed, are to-day helping the progress of the country, and promise, with the return of immigration, to make that progress greater and more rapid than the most sanguine in Europe believe. Addressing you here in 1890 I said that it was estimated that there were in the Argentine Republic 9,100 square miles of land under cultivation; to-day it is estimated that there are over 16,000 square miles. Mr. Goodwin, an authority on wheat growing, tells us that in fourteen years an import of 177,000 tons of wheat was converted into an export of 1,600,000 tons. There is no such record in any other country. In 1890 wheat-growing first began to assume large proportions. That season 32,000,000 bushels were grown; in 1893 90,000,000 bushels were produced. The amount of wheat exported in 1894 was 1,600,000 tons, and in 1895, owing to a poor crop, the export was little over 1,000,000 tons. The Argentine Republic has suddenly taken third place as an exporter of wheat—Russia and the United States having the first and second places—and the wheat there grown was exported to pay when the price of wheat in Europe was lower than it had ever been before. The greater part of the best pastoral and agricultural land in the Argentine Republic lies within a radius of 800 miles from Buenos Ayres, and for wheat at present the average distance from station to seaboard is 100 miles, as compared with 1,000 miles in the United States. Twenty years ago all the sugar consumed in the Argentine Republic was imported; in 1892, 50,000 tons were produced, and in 1895 120,000 tons. The excess of production over consumption for 1895 is estimated at 30,000 tons. The maize exported during 1895 was 731,000 tons, the average export for the previous three years being 271,900 tons. The production of linseed rose from 31,000 tons in 1890 to 104,000 tons in 1894, and 250,740 tons during eleven months of 1895, to November 8. Oats grow well on the Atlantic coast, and will probably be exported this year. The vineyards of the country have been greatly extended, and wine is now made in very large quantities.

"I have referred to the increase of agricultural products first, not because these products are the most important, but because the agricultural are the most recently started industries, and the industries that have, on the whole, advanced most rapidly, and my object is to show the progress, not the position, of the country. The numbers of live cattle exported monthly to Brazil and Europe have greatly increased, and this trade promises to become so important that the herds of the River Plate countries have taken a new and much higher value. Excellent butter is made in the country, and this promises to become a very important export. There seems to be no reliable statistics of shipments—native newspapers to hand complain of this—but we know that two steamers alone, in the early part of December, brought to Europe 17 tons of butter, and we hear of large contracts for shipments being entered into. A country favoured with a fine climate, in which a good cow costing £4 can be kept for 15s. per annum, should be able to compete in the production of butter with any country in the world. When you remember that in the Argentine Republic there are millions of acres of the richest pastoral land and hundreds of thousands of cows, you can see what an important export butter may become. The development in the production of the Argentine Republic has, no doubt, been greatly helped by the degradation of the currency of the country, and by a protective tariff; but in these there is not likely to be any serious alteration for some time. I might tell you of increased manufactures, of important public works, etc., but I should exhaust your patience. The debts of the country are being liquidated, but the liquidation must involve heavy losses for all concerned. The question of the nation, supposing it settles the debts which it is now arranging, to meet its probably increasing obligations in the future. This it can only do by increased thrift or increased industry. It is not likely to exercise thrift. To induce a nation to surrender itself to a new idea is not the work of a day, but that there will be increased industry is probable. Every fact stimulates other sources of prosperity, the large irrigation works and drainage works projected, the new lands being brought under cultivation, the greater attention being given to the quality and condition of cereals, the new methods being adopted, the increased storage accommodation which is being

provided, the improvement taking place in the flocks and herds of the country, the extending railways, the greater railway and shipping facilities being afforded, all tell us that what the people of the country have done is but earnest of the things that they will do."

HORACE TO ERIN.

THE LOST ODE.

(Discovered by "Scavola" in the belfry-tower of Notre Dame, Paris, Jan. 22, 1896.)

AD JUVENAM.

Vos precor votis, lepide sorores,
Et gratias, quod gaudent, propter Camenae;
Aute quam nervos, quod sponat
Pollice tangam.
Que canam Sappho prius amulati
Non modis unum cecidit vates;
Temporibus tandem, sedet vestigia;
Secula loquantur!
Me vocant multi numerisque poscant
Qui facit dudu sine laude manes;
Gesta Juvencus vultuque irosque
Carmine dicant!
E sinu formae medio videntem
Insulsa tollit tenebris Tethys;
Hoc proci natus recreat profundum
Lus per amplexus, et non sine amore.
Hoc minus cernis, fari anda liliis,
Flaccibus malest querulis arenam;
Concinit vent; maris hic cornua
Gemma quiescit.
Non domos novit populus superbas,
Nec totas domos, nec totas avias,
Dura sed robur valida egestas
Mentibus addit.
Hic colunt casti juvenes padorem
Libere parent, quod non sine amore;
Arma vix bellum miserum nonum
Novi Ierne.
Mittunt nunquam peregrina turba
Gaudet dudu pede litas; alma
Gaudet sternum medium por aquor
Insula patet.
Perfidum fatus fuge barbarorum
Boas Britones (1) mediantur astus!
No javet Tethys, sedet nec sine amore;
Servet oculum!
Invoco sorores, tibi qui paludum
Gurgites imos habitant dracones;
Sibillat reptans, et hostes
Ora vorant!
Hic tamen grato generosa proles
Insula, nobis manes, Mylatris,
Qui colit montem veneranda virtus
Et decus omnia.
Me juvat tecum, lepide Jovari
Dum hinc vix, nec sine amore;
Et sibi semper premeris, propago
Vera gignam.
Qui sibi vult calces per arva
Libere parent, quod non sine amore;
Igno ancesso calidit trahant
Nec sine amore!
Hic bibas vium vete: hic, Mylatris,
Gesta majorem nakt die torum;
Fertur et vix, nec sine amore;
Clausor Ierne!

LITERAL TRANSLATION.

Ye by my prayers I beseech, graceful Sisters (for the Muses enjoy the prayers of the just), ere I touch with my finger the sonorous chords of the lyre. The poets who formerly rivalled Sappho never sang in numbers greater and more rapid than the most sanguine in Europe believe. Addressing you here in 1890 I said that it was estimated that there were in the Argentine Republic 9,100 square miles of land under cultivation; to-day it is estimated that there are over 16,000 square miles. Mr. Goodwin, an authority on wheat growing, tells us that in fourteen years an import of 177,000 tons of wheat was converted into an export of 1,600,000 tons. There is no such record in any other country. In 1890 wheat-growing first began to assume large proportions. That season 32,000,000 bushels were grown; in 1893 90,000,000 bushels were produced. The amount of wheat exported in 1894 was 1,600,000 tons, and in 1895, owing to a poor crop, the export was little over 1,000,000 tons. The Argentine Republic has suddenly taken third place as an exporter of wheat—Russia and the United States having the first and second places—and the wheat there grown was exported to pay when the price of wheat in Europe was lower than it had ever been before. The greater part of the best pastoral and agricultural land in the Argentine Republic lies within a radius of 800 miles from Buenos Ayres, and for wheat at present the average distance from station to seaboard is 100 miles, as compared with 1,000 miles in the United States. Twenty years ago all the sugar consumed in the Argentine Republic was imported; in 1892, 50,000 tons were produced, and in 1895 120,000 tons. The excess of production over consumption for 1895 is estimated at 30,000 tons. The maize exported during 1895 was 731,000 tons, the average export for the previous three years being 271,900 tons. The production of linseed rose from 31,000 tons in 1890 to 104,000 tons in 1894, and 250,740 tons during eleven months of 1895, to November 8. Oats grow well on the Atlantic coast, and will probably be exported this year. The vineyards of the country have been greatly extended, and wine is now made in very large quantities.

"FREE AND EASY" TRANSLATION.

(On my shoulders is thrown the task of presenting in a modern garb to the readers of the classical STANDARD this incomparable Horatian Ode, whose exquisite sweetness and genuine melody leave not the faintest doubt as to the authenticity of its origin. In the appended stanzas I seek not (for it would be impossible) to convey the Horatian spirit and graceful cadence of the pentameter, but I flatter myself that I have given a modern touch to the ideas, and I feel—in penning the translation—that I am playing on the barrel organ a tune that was meant for Milpomen's lyre.

To General Mitre, of course, I leave the task of clothing in the sonorous abundance of pure Castilian. And now one word more.—In the 4th stanza I have rendered "e sinu medio" (on her bosom) by "her watery stays"—in reference to the sea—which is more in accordance with our modern notions of female attire—while indirectly conveying the "fin de siècle" impression of the ocean being "decollé."

It will be seen that I have sailed as close to the text as practicable, and occasionally the breeze of versification and the current of political opinions have pushed me out of my course. For instance, in the 7th stanza, I have gone out of my way to pay a compliment to the sires of the illustrious jeunesse doree of Erin, but the idea I have intended to convey has been rendered (strange coincidence!)—by Moore (Les beaux esprits, etc.)—thus:—
Sir Knight, they have honest and golden more.
The snakes mentioned in the tenth stanza are unquestionably the very reptiles St. Patrick, with Christian zeal, but little political foresight, drove away from

Ireland. Horace says they would come in handy—like the monkeys in Gibraltar, to defend the land; and swallow up the Britons or Tories. We can imagine what dreadful snake-stories that jolly dog Mylatris must have related at the inn in Brundisium.)

The 13th stanza is of the very greatest importance, since it explains the origin and uses of the Round Towers of Ireland. These mysterious structures were nothing else but immense punch-bowls used by a race of giants now extinct. "Igno succus" indicates that these Titans "liked" the hot, and it is most probable that the liquor was drunk flaming, more or less in the style in which a punch is served up in the Café de la Paix on the Boulevard or an omelette au Rum in a restaurant. This, of course, explains the tradition that the towers were used by the fire-worshippers.

The frequent recurrence of the word "hic" in the original shows that Horace and Mylatris drank very hard during their stay at Brundisium. But who was this jolly dog Mylatris? This question has yet to be settled. "En fin," here is the translation.

Ye Muses who smile on the poet sans guile
And rejoice in just supplication,
On me breathe your fire, ere I take up the lyre
To sing with divine inspiration.

No poet to hold, not even Sappho of old
Ever sang of a subject like mine.
Let ages unroll the long-dusted-covered scroll,
And the truth of past centuries shine!

Though many a brave, now forgot in the grave,
He claims on my thoughts and my verse,
This old I dedicate to the courage and might
Of which Erin has long been the nurse.

Dark Tethys displays on her watery stays
A flower of a beauty most rare;
And sailors delight, when the life meets their sight,
And forget all their troubles and care.

The billows that roar mid the gulf round this shore
And carelessly play with the waves of the sea,
The tempests subside and the murmuring tide
Placative breathes its soft sighs to the land.

Wealth's luxurious train Erin's race doth disdain,
Nor to fashion her sons have e'er bent;
From hardship or toil they would never recoil,
And their only misfortune's the rent!

And there all the lads are as good as their dads,
And they bow to the wisdom of years,
War is but a name, and they seek not for fame
On the field drenched with blood and with tears.

Th' invaders' proud tread ne'er has sullied the soil,
But alone on the breast of the deep,
Erin reposes mid perfume of roses,
While peace lovingly smiles on her sleep.

Juvenal! beware of alliance or snare,
And the hand of the Briton decline,
Thou' thy glory forbid that the Tory
Should on Erin's white bosom recline!

Should thy enemy land on thy unshielded strand,
E'en the snakes from their lairs would start;
Sweep down on the foe, and your hisses, I trust,
Will a feeling of terror impart!

Mylatris, my joy, you're the broth of a boy,
And may your shadow never grow less
Roman by my side, and my muse the nightshade
O'er tales of your ancestors' prowess!

I'm fond of a joke whether written or spoke
And I confess you do make me roar,
But as regards truth, I proclaim you stand first
For you're constantly asking for more.

Your sires, I ween, had a thirst just as keen,
But when you sing—your told me last night—
The towers they built with Brit actors were filled,
Which they quaffed by the moon's silver light.

Mylatris, thy home shall henceforward be Rome,
For thy story Mucenas must hear,
And there I'll remain, with Roman decorum
We will give for old Erin a cheer.

Scavola.

THE VOYAGE OF THE SPRAY.

Sandy Point, Feb. 16th, 1896.
My good friend Boisseneau.

The Spray sailed from the Ronda, Buenos Aires, Sunday January 25, and cleared the River Plate, Monday 27. She arrived at this port February 13, having entered the Straits Monday 10th, meeting at the same time a boisterous head wind, which, however, the Spray fought against in the most elegant manner. She was greatly improved, for heavy weather, and the sails were reduced.

They say here that we made good sailing time from Buenos Aires. They were all kindly looking for the ship. The anchor was no more than down when a boat from each man-of-war in port boarded us, each offering any assistance that I might need—very kind; was it not? There were four war ships in port. I think of your party, the large-hearted friends. And Madame climbing aboard of the poor old Spray! Truly I have not seen any Irish land on deck so sprightly! I shall name an island for my lady. I will be going by and by where there are islands undiscovered and mountains yet unlocated.

I am burning to visit and explore in my own way the vast icy regions of the South. Some of our American journals might take an interest and help me. The New York World is very enterprising, also your Paris paper *Round the World* might make to the enterprise.

On this voyage I reserve the right to publish in book form, releasing all, the end it seems worth releasing all. I experienced a delightful time coming to this port, full of incidents and events. A tidal wave swept over the Spray one day in a storm off the Gulf of St. George. I was reefing the main sail at the time. It buried the sloop clean out of sight for a moment, but she soon rose above it all and shook herself dry like a bird. I had leaped into the rigging in time to avoid danger; and there I remained transfixed in wonder while three rollers which followed the coming wave passed under and by. It was a stupendous moment I lived! I don't know how much life in that brief space of time say of two minutes! It was glorious to see my worthy little ship mount those tremendous waves and ride safely over them without having received any serious danger.

I have cleared for Valparaiso. May not touch there, however, but go direct to Tahiti instead. Will write you if anything turns up of note.

Please remember me kindly to my friends.

Yours truly,
Joshua Slocum.

General Campos, Commander in Chief of the manoeuvres at Curumalan, intends to round down there to have a look at the ground for the encampment. It appears that the roads are in such a lamentable state that they will have to be mended to enable the troops to go the camping ground. Pleasant prospect for the Guards.

LATEST FROM JUJUY.

Santa Catalina, 27th Feb. 1896.

Dear STANDARD:

Since my last nothing has occurred here to convulse the world. Our limits question is at present dormant and we have been troubled with no filibustering expeditions lately owing, most likely, to the fact that our worthy "comisario," on his last visit to Jujuy, brought up an old muzzle-loading rifle two metres long and with no lock on it. He was told it was a new system of the "Mausers reformed."

Carnival is over, for which we are thankful, as we can now rest in peace without being deafened by the drum thumping that goes on during that festive season. The height of the wily Indian's ambition is to get a new suit of clothes for Carnival and also a drum, with which instrument he goes (careering round our small town) making a most hideous row and, at the same time, a most awful ass of himself. Another section of our dense population delight in tearing at full-speed up and down the one street of the village on horse or mule back. They had a great time this Carnival, knocking down and trampling upon a poor woman—fortunately she recovered.

Naturally all work has been at a standstill, but we hope soon to start again with renewed vigour after the yearly "huasi."

We are expecting the mining engineers from London soon, and I hope, ere long, to be able to announce the formation of a company in that city to work the valuable mines here.

Yours truly,
Slauce-Box.

MOBILIZATION OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

According to the latest calculations there will be no less than 100,000 Guards under arms, and this will form the active army of the nation. The reserve comprises 300,000 citizens. These figures point to a remarkable progress effected during the last twelve months, and indeed the country must feel grateful to the quiet citizen, who from the ministerial parlour, and with the very able assistance of General Capdevila and Colonel Garcia Mansilla, has succeeded in evolving order out of chaos and placing the country on a proper footing of defence to resist either the pretensions or onslaught of unfriendly neighbours.

The Chilean scare, so variously interpreted by enthusiasm or indifference, has in one way done a vast deal of good. It has roused the spirit of discipline and opened the eyes of the citizens to the responsibility that weighs on their shoulders, and it has gone far to remove that indifference which countenanced blunders and abuses.

According to the Government decree of the 12th inst., the army manoeuvres are to take place during sixty days from April 15, and it is calculated that no less than 26,000, between soldiers and general artillerymen. The number of batteries at Villa Mercedes is to be doubled. The class called out for the manoeuvres, as our readers are aware, comprises only the twenty-year-old citizens, but the 100,000 guards mentioned in the beginning of this notice comprise citizens from eighteen to thirty years.

A body of engineers are at present making out a plan of Curumalan and the seat of the future operations.

WHERE IS NORTH CANTERBURY?

The sale of River Plate mutton as New Zealand meat in the English markets has given rise to a rather amusing geographical dispute. The matter has been brought before the English courts, as the dodge of the English butcher is to call all River Plate mutton now *North Canterbury Mutton*, dropping all mention of New Zealand. No one in England, Ireland, or Scotland can affirm that there is no "North Canterbury" in the River Plate. There may be some estancia in the Pampa Central, or in some of the partidos of Entre Rios or Buenos Aires of that name, and hence it is difficult for the courts to interfere. Purposers of the mutton of course suppose that they are buying the famous North Canterbury mutton of New Zealand, and when they find out their mistake there is a row in the butcher's shop.

In New Zealand there is the greatest indignation at this trick of the English butcher to palm off on the English public the River Plate mutton as prime Canterbury New Zealand, and steps are being taken to try and stop the fraud, but so far from succeeding, it seems from advices received by the last mail that they have started The North Canterbury Mutton Co. in Southport, where they have opened splendid premises, and nobody in New Zealand knows anything of the Company. It is said to be connected with the Messrs. Eastmans, whose extraordinary cheap New Zealand mutton is selling at York, Scarborough, Brighton and Liverpool at 4d. per lb. retail, while New Zealand mutton was fetching 4½d. per lb. wholesale in the markets for entire carcases.

Some people insist that a good deal of the meat now offered at Southport has come from some Canterbury in South America but certainly did not come from Canterbury in New Zealand.

Then again at Blackburn, Messrs James Nelson and Sons Ltd. have placarded that town with big bills headed

Prime Canterbury mutton 3d. to 4d. per lb. do neck and breast 7d. to 8d. do

The agent or representative of New Zealand demands how this Canterbury mutton can be sold at these prices, when the price wholesale in London by the carcase is 4½— and the only explanation possible is that this new cheap Canterbury mutton comes from some Canterbury in the Plate where the mutton is much cheaper than in New Zealand.

So many new estancias have been started within the last few years in Rio Uruguay, Cordoba and along the Pacific R.R. and on the Colorado and in the Pampa Central and down by Chubut, Desierto etc. that it is possible there is some estancia called "North Canterbury." We have looked through the last edition of our River Plate Handbook but cannot find

the name. Meanwhile should any of our readers know of any such place or estancia in the Plate, he would confer a favour on the butchers of Scarborough and Southport by advising them before they are shut up by a judge's order. As regards the chilled beef trade of New Zealand which last year threatened to be such a formidable opponent in the English market to River Plate beef, a correspondent gives the following:—

"I fear the bottom has dropped out of the chilled beef trade so far as New Zealand is concerned. At any rate, the ass. Gothic has given it up after the last experiment. The thermometers and the chilled room appliances have been removed from the Gothic, the reason given being that, owing to the excessive difficulty and cost of collecting bullocks in New Zealand suitable for chilling, the expenses are too heavy and the thing won't pay."

"The Rakalia's Queensland experiment failed because she was detained so long in transit," her latest passage from Brisbane to London occupying as much as seventy days. The chilled beef travelled all right at a temperature of 30 deg. Fahr. for forty days, the length of the Gothic's passage, and even a week later it seemed quite sound. But on the forty-ninth day there were unmistakable signs that it was "beginning to go," and so it was at once frozen, too late, however, to save it entirely. Consequently it has been sold at a lower price than it would have fetched had it been carried all the way frozen.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR RYAN.

Tuesday, March 10th

We regret to announce the death of this well known gentleman, who for the last forty years figured in our community as one of our most esteemed English educators.

Professor Ryan was of Irish parentage but born in London, and came to this country early in the fifties, where he at once assumed the role of professor of English, and became so well known and so popular that soon he opened an English school in Calle Florida where some of the most prominent English merchants of to-day learned their Rio, Haec, Hoc. Mr. Ryan's whole life was devoted to education. He filled the post of Professor in our University and National College, where he gained a popularity amongst the young men of the day that rivalled that of his colleagues, the lamented Professor Lewis. He was the first to start a commercial school in this city, which proved such a great success, and during his long scholastic career he witnessed the development of our great educational system, and the endowment of this city with noble public schools, which rival those of some of the grandest cities in the world. In that great cause, and that educational development, Mr. Ryan played well his part, and always stood in the front rank with the reformers of that period. He was a great reader, and at heart a thorough Irishman, although mixing very little in the Irish community of Buenos Aires.

We knew him well; he had a great vein of humor, and the charm of his manner and conversation won for him a large circle of friends. He was a great favorite in native circles, and his popularity amongst his pupils was unbounded. His father was a medical man of note in his time in London, and his works on medicine called much attention in those days. If we are not mistaken, Dr. Ryan was the first medical man who resorted to the transfusion of blood from one person to another.

Professor Ryan will be long remembered in our midst and by none more fondly than by those who sat on tiny benches and listened to his teachings. We tender to the mourning family our sincere condolence in their great affliction. Peace to his ashes.

STEAMSHIPS—NAVAL POWERS—NAVAL EFFICIENCY—SINEWS OF WAR.

To the Editor of the STANDARD,

Sir,—

During six months' sight-seeing at the Chicago Exhibition in 1893, nothing interested me more than the grand display of England's principal war steamers and the leading ships of the British navy in miniature, which were open to public inspection in the main aisle of the British section of "Transportation Building." Astonishing, indeed, was the comparison of the miniature of the vision of the past, Columbus's flagship the Santa Maria, in which that intrepid navigator crossed unknown seas to discover the New World, to that of H.M. 12-foot ship the Victoria, which was surrounded by thousands of visitors from early morn till eve, some of whom mourned her misfortune, whilst others admired her grandeur.

The rate of development that has taken place in the size and power of steamships since they first came to be regularly employed in ocean navigation in 1840, when the first Cunard mail steamer, the Britannia, of 500 tons, crossed the Atlantic at the rate of 8 knots an hour, to the latest ships of the Cunard Company, the Campania and Lucania, which are of 32,000 tons each, 30,000 horse power, and which speed at the rate of 26 knots an hour is prodigious.

Judging by the grand display of steamships in miniature at the Chicago Exhibition, great improvements in many directions have been made, besides that of size and speed. The whole material of construction has been changed from wood to iron, and later from iron to steel. The type of the propelling machinery has been changed from simple expansion engines of the side lever type and jet condensers, with four boilers of rectangular form, carrying steam at a pressure of 7 lbs. per square inch, to triple expansion direct-acting engines, and surface condensers, with cylindrical tubular boilers carrying steam at pressures of 160 to 180 lbs. per square inch.

What most particularly attracted my attention was the efficiency of the subdivision of modern steamships into watertight compartments, which has been much increased during recent years, and has reached a point in the latest passenger steamers, such as the "Campania" and "Lucania," in which I travelled, where

real security would be afforded in the event of a collision or other disaster to the hull.

Steam and hydraulic power has superseded manual labour in the various details of the internal working of steam ships—such as the steering, raising and lowering of the anchors, loading and discharging cargo, pumping, ventilation, etc. and the old fashioned and imperfect modes of lighting have all been replaced by electric light.

Though the saloon passengers accommodation of the "Campania" and "Lucretia," are everything that could be desired their cabins being most sumptuously furnished, and the whole interior being like a palatial residence, the "Campania" and "Lucretia" are the only ships in the world which have been in the history of ocean navigation has anything so perfect in architecture, so unique in taste, or so costly in decoration, been seen before, and among all the grand sights which attracted the attention of all the world at the Chicago Exhibition, was the great display of the marvellous improvements in British Naval Architecture, which eclipsed all others in number and grandeur.

If one might judge by the magnificent display of the most modern ships of the British Navy in miniature at the exhibition, the progress made in war-ship construction stands unparalleled in the history of shipping. We see continuous and rapid development in every direction, and we find nothing that would justify us in ascertaining or supposing that progress is likely to be less continuous or less rapid in the future than it has been in the past in the Naval Architecture of Great Britain; yet it is pleasant if not amusing to hear our continental neighbours discuss the subject, and affect to believe that either France or Russia has become the equal of England in naval power; of course the Russian calculation of their navy being in any way equal to England is too preposterous to discuss, and we will pass on to France, and suppose that the French navy is the equal of England in naval power simply by increasing her armed vessels in number and size, and by keeping fleets prepared for instantaneous action. All the world knows that on the sea, France has, as it were, but a single line of battle and no reserves. An "initial blow" is all that she can deliver on the ocean to a power like Great Britain, sovereign and supreme in every element and resource of naval warfare.

A true comparison of the fighting forces of different nations upon the sea must take into account their resources in ships, in fuel, provisions and munitions, in outfitting stations, and in skill, courage and money. First comes the navy proper with its dockyards, arsenals, trained personnel; second, the merchant marine, (particularly its ocean liners, the greyhounds of the deep), shipyards, dry docks and seamen; third, the coasts and sea shores of every kind, with facilities to procure them as required.

France is deficient in ship-building power, she has a small marine in vessels on the sea, prodigious in shipyard force, and has more seamen than all the world beside. Supposing the navies of England and France to be equal in puissance to begin with, the British has the power to build arm, man, and sail ten ships to each one of the French. Of the world's steam marine the percentage under the French flag is 64, while that under the British flag is 6; of the tonnage of the world, 87 per cent is under the British flag, but less than 8 is under the French. Of the total tonnage of the ocean 53 per cent flies the British flag, and but 5 per cent the French. Great Britain has therefore more than ten seamen for one of France. She has more than twenty shipyards and dry docks for one of France, and mechanics in proportion, as she builds three-fourths of all the ships that sail the seas, while she is rebuilding her own, but would be likely to break it up and disperse it, while she was establishing blockades of every French port. Not a French merchant vessel would long sail the ocean, and the navy once beaten and scattered could not be reformed and rebuilt until after peace had been made. In naval resources Great Britain is stronger than all the maritime nations combined. Her chief weakness lies in her inability to feed her population out of her own farms, and to furnish from her own products all the raw materials that sustain her factories and create her enormous trade. For hundreds of years her policy has been to make her distinguishing resource the ability to build, equip, and man ships. Shipbuilding and navigation have ever been the want and weakness of France, which never pursued a steadfast policy in respect to the sea. The general policy of France has been to buy her shipping and not to build it. The policy of England has been the opposite to build and not to buy. England has sought to have new ships for every trade, France has often too much satisfied itself with second hand bargains.

In conclusion, I might remark that the Chicago Exhibition was the most wonderful affair, and which will be difficult for either England or France to surpass. The vastness and completeness in detail of the development and administration of that marvellous conception displayed great energy and ability, which justly claimed the congratulatory and support of all who were interested in the growth and progress of international commerce, and with a desire to aid the authorities responsible for the success of so gigantic an undertaking, the whole world readily responded to the invitation and placed the choicest selection of its products, inventions, and manufactures at their disposal; and doubtless, the advantages which are likely to accrue from so colossal an undertaking as the Chicago Exhibition will not only be profitable and gratifying to the American nation, but may be the means of widening the channels of distribution and bringing into closer union the great commercial markets of the world. The Fair is over. No more will human eyes behold the dream of beauty presented by the Court of Honor on gala nights. The gongs and symbols and tom-toms of Turkey, Arabia, China, Persia, Japan, and the South Sea Islands, the mournful music of Java and Ceylon, will no more be heard on the "Midway Plaisance," the beautiful displays in the Manufactures, the Agricultural, the Mines, the Electrical, the Transportation, the Horticultural and Art Palaces, all have disappeared, and nothing remains of the World's Columbian Exposition but a memory—a dream—on the minds of the

millions who were fortunate enough to behold all the glories of the White City that scene is imprinted with letters of fire which will never be effaced. Romance and history frequently blend; but there is no record of a history than contains so many remarkable sides as does the story of the World's Fair, the history of which is being written in Chicago, and will shortly appear in twenty-eight magnificent bound volumes. In years to come the chronicle of the Exposition will be read with interest by those who have seen its wonders and profited by the manifold lessons in art, science, and achievement.

Frederic B. Beard

THE FALKLAND ISLANDS.

The sudden resurrection of the Argentine claim to these islands occupies at the moment the attention of some of the principal newspapers in England, and the long articles of many high and influential English colleagues on the subject, induce us to think that there is really some foundation for an attempt by the Argentine Government to bring the Falklands within the jurisdiction of the celebrated Monroe doctrine.

It would seem from the reading of some of our London colleagues that there is an opinion in England that the United States Government would support the Argentine claim to these islands. It seems to us simply absurd, since it was the U. S. Government that turned Mr. Vermet, the Argentine Governor, out of the islands in 1831 and reduced Mr. Vermet's settlement to ashes in that year. The islands then remained deserted and uninhabited until the year 1833, when Great Britain definitely occupied them and laid out a settlement at Stanley which is now a large thriving town. Dr. Moreno, Argentine Minister in London in 1841, made a claim on behalf of the Argentine Republic, to which Sir Wootton Balfour sent a reply by order of the British Government that the islands belonged to the Colonial Empire of England, and were used as a sort of penal colony until 1832, when Mr. Samuel Lafone and Mr. William Earl of Montevideo, and some others formed the Falkland Co., which company still exists and has proved very successful. It has over 100,000 sheep of Cheviot and Merino breed and 20,000 head of horned cattle, and the sheep have so increased that there is now no room for any more, and the farmers are moving their sheep to Santa Cruz and Puerto Deseado in the Argentine Republic.

One of our London colleagues in discussing this Falkland Island question throws a good deal of fresh light on it which may interest many of our readers, and we remind the British public and the students of English history of the controversy about the Falklands between Junius and Dr. Johnson. He says:—

"The Spanish claim, from which that of the Argentine Republic is derived, is nakedly that of the Pope's bull acknowledging the Spanish dominion of the Americas. In the course of the seventeenth century the Spaniards were driven to abate their pretensions from this hemisphere to the southern continent. But that all South America, including the islands of either ocean, was Spanish was a contention that they held to during the whole of the eighteenth century and have never formally abandoned, though the misgovernment of Cuba is the only actual vindication of their claims. "Curiously enough, it was about Cuba that the dispute arose over which Great Britain and Spain went to war in 1793, and fought until the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748. This was the war into which Burke describes Sir Robert Walpole as having been 'forced,' and as the only war of the century which was, on the part of Great Britain, the fruit of popular desire. 'For that war,' he adds, 'Pope sang his dying notes.' For that war Johnson in more energetic strains employed 'the voice of his early genius.' It was originally about another 'Alliance affair.' It was in 1731 that the commander of a Spanish cruiser, finding Capt. Jenkins with a schooner close to the Cuban coast, and suspecting him, very likely with justice, of designing to infringe the Spanish monopoly of trade with the island did not limit himself to firing across Jenkins's bows, but half hanged Jenkins by way of extorting a confession from him, and in the course of the inquiry took of Jenkins's ear. Jenkins pocketed the affront and the ear, and, being a patient man, carried the ear about in cotton for seven years, when, trade being slack, it occurred to him to tell his story and show his ears to a committee of the House of Commons. The effect was remarkable. England had for some time been very restive over the Spanish pretensions to exclusive dominion in the south seas, and this outrage was the crowning insult that could not be borne. Jenkins's ear became an oriflamme. In fact, the Spanish pretension that a Dog-in-the-manger who would do no trading himself should prevent other people from trading was hostile to civilization, and it was this pretension that the British resisted."

It was in the course of resisting the Spanish pretension that the English took possession of the Falkland Islands under color of discovery and first occupation, but this claim is doubtful. Capt. Davis sighted the islands in 1592, as he was driven past them in a gale, and in 1594 Sir Richard Hawkins saw them again and named them Hawkins's Maiden Land in honor of himself and his Queen. But they were first charted by the Dutch. In 1598 that Sebald de Mert gave such information as enabled the geographers to introduce them, and in the Dutch maps they are still known as Sebald's Islands. It was not until a century later (1689) that Captain Strong sailed between the two principal islands and called the passage Falkland's Sound, a designation adopted and extended to the islands by Halley, and from that time employed in English maps.

In a previous article we called attention to the resurrection of the Argentine claim to these islands, and the opinion of some of our London colleagues that an attempt is being made to bring the islands within the jurisdiction of the Monroe Doctrine. One of our London colleagues in discussing the subject says:—"It was not, until 1765 that Captain Byron took possession of the Falklands on the part of England upon the ground of prior discovery. Six or seven years later the French established a settlement

on East Falkland and called it Port Louis, but the Spaniards drove them off. Byron's taking possession came very near bringing on another war between England and Spain. Early in 1766 the English built a blockhouse and landed a garrison, naming the settlement Port Egmont, after the first Lord of the Admiralty, who had been the chief writer of the project. Three years afterward peremptory notice to quit was served upon the British garrison by the Spanish Governor of Port Soledad, in Buenos Aires. In 1770 five Spanish frigates carrying 1,600 men and about thirty guns appeared to superintend the ejection. There were two English frigates, and resistance to the Spanish force was plainly hopeless. The English were ordered to leave after 20 days, and, for some reason, not before, and to insure their detention the Spaniards took off the rudder of one of the English frigates. The English took away what they chose, or what they could, of their property, and took a receipt from the Spanish commander for what they left.

When the news of this was brought to England, the public excitement was very great, but it was almost as great over the provocation to war. After a year of negotiation, in January, 1771, King George informed Parliament that the dispute with Spain was settled. The settlement consisted in a disclaimer by the King of Spain of the act of the Governor of Buenos Ayres and a promise to restore to the English the port and fort, with all the artillery and stores belonging to it, in return for the Spanish Prime Minister adding, "this engagement cannot nor ought in any wise to affect the question of the prior right of sovereignty of the Malouine, otherwise called Falkland's Islands." In this form the concession was accepted by Lord North's Ministry "as a satisfaction for the injury done to the cause of Great Britain."

The objection at once arose, and Junius gave expression to it in one of the most vigorous of his philippics. The rudder of the Favorite played almost as great a part in inflaming the British public as Jenkins's ear had done a generation before. It was insisted that the Ministry should not have allowed the Spanish claim to be re-asserted in the very promise of restitution, that if the Governor of Buenos Ayres had acted without authority he should be not only disavowed, but punished, and that a pecuniary indemnity should have been exacted. Of all these things Junius made the most, and the assault was so effective that Lord North employed Johnson to answer him, as he employed him four years later to support the Ministry against the American rebels in "Taxation No Tyranny."

In one respect the choice was awkward, for Johnson was employed to disparage the Falkland Islands and to minimize the offence of the Spaniards was the same Johnson who had employed "the voice of his early genius" in stirring up public indignation against Spain. It must have been with malicious satisfaction that the opposition quoted against the author of "Thoughts on the Late Transaction Respecting Falkland's Island" such month-philippics as the following from "London," the poem which he had published in the year when Jenkins was exhibiting his ear to members of the House of Commons:—

In pleasing dreams the blissful age renew
And call Britannia's glories back to view.
Behold her cross triumphant on the main,
The grandeur of commerce and the dead of Spain.

Sense, freedom, piety, refined away,
Of France the mimic and of Spain the prey.
Oh! Heaven! restore in pity to the poor
No pathless waste or undiscovered shore,
No secret island in the boundless main,
No peaceful desert yet unclaimed by Spain?

Neither of the disputants knew anything about the Falkland Islands, and did not pretend to know anything, but contented himself with saying that the importance of the place was not to be estimated "from any fallacious insinuations thrown out by men whose interest it is to undervalue that property which they are determined to relinquish." But Johnson commits himself by describing, on the authority of a British shipmaster, "a mass of islands and broken lands, of which the soil was nothing but a bog, with no better prospect than that of barren mountains, beaten by storms almost perpetual." Yet this is the group of islands which now contains nearly 2,000 people, of whom nine-tenths are British, and which raises more than half a million sheep and exports \$600,000 of products yearly.

The annual report concerning these islands for the year 1893 has just been issued. The revenue of the year exclusive of land sales, amounted to £11,450, and the expenditure to £11,388. The prosperity of the islands is wholly dependent on the use of the vast tracts of pasture land for sheep. With the aid which nature affords, with no fear of drought, with no rank vegetation, but, on the contrary, succulent grasses, with an equable temperature throughout the year, these islands have proved to be peculiarly adapted for sheep. The pastoral prospects continue to be of a cheering character. The increase of flocks, the introduction of late years of machinery for boiling down sheep, of machinery for shearing, the use of dip, the more careful shepherding and judicious breeding, have secured a superior quality of produce and larger profits to the producer. Sheep continue to be exported to Chili and Patagonia, for the purpose of stocking the north of the Straits of Magellan, where concessions of land have been obtained from the Chilean and Argentine governments by some of the lessees of the crown lands of the Falklands. All the land is taken up. The flocks now number over 770,000. The total acreage leased is 3,414,166, while the freeholds amount to 758,103 acres.

ARGENTINE TRADE FIGURES.

VALUE OF EXPORTS IN 1895.
THREE YEARS' RETROSPECT.

At the risk of tiring our readers with statistics, we resume our analysis of the export trade of Argentina during 1895. In a previous article we showed the astounding fact that the volume of our exports had doubled since 1893—a phenomenon quite unique and well worthy of this exceptional country. We shall now take up the values of the exportation as drawn up by the Customs tariff; before going further it may be urged that the valuations are not exact and that some of the principal

staples are underrated. This is true to a certain extent, and we are of opinion that if market valuations were taken, at least ten per cent might be added to the total value of exports in 1895. Meantime, we cling to Dr. Latzina's valuations, as they are official. We have already alluded to the surprising growth of the export of live animals; the following comparison shows that the trade has nearly doubled in a year, viz:—

	1893	1894	1895
\$ gold	\$ gold	\$ gold	\$ gold
Asses.....	88,354	94,230	74,700
Horses.....	182,493	205,314	227,070
Goats.....	—	—	8
Pigs.....	212,750	108,585	61,640
Sheep.....	322,000	448,578	1,222,873
Mules.....	267,140	288,520	394,237
Horned cattle.....	4,433,944	4,540,109	7,003,220
Total.....	5,547,585	5,683,707	9,052,772

The most important item in our exports is the produce of sheep and cattle-farming; for many years this trade was stationary, as the enormous fall in values contracted the heavy growth in volume. Last year, however, we witnessed a sudden revival, and our cattle and sheep produce jumped 30 % compared with 1893, partially from an increase in production, partially from improvement in price, viz:—

	1893	1894	1895
\$ gold	\$ gold	\$ gold	\$ gold
Horns.....	95,000	156,000	128,000
Frozen Mutton.....	2,000,000	1,900,000	1,675,000
Goatskins.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Goat skins.....	383,000	588,000	550,000
Kid skins.....	607,000	810,000	760,000
Sheep skins.....	1,550,000	4,350,000	3,200,000
Dirty wools.....	22,000,000	23,500,000	31,000,000
Preserved tongues.....	172,000	170,000	157,000
Salted do.....	166,000	87,000	1,000
Shoed do.....	—	—	1,000
Tiered beef.....	4,115,000	4,544,000	4,225,000
Prozen beef.....	222,000	12,000	63,000
Do. mutton.....	38,000	60,000	15,000
Animal oil.....	5,000	60,000	34,000
Preserved gammon.....	7,000	8,000	1,000
Meat broths.....	166,000	65,000	92,000
Meat extract.....	105,000	134,000	208,000
Glycerine.....	14,000	19,000	18,000
Meat powder.....	9,000	22,000	21,000
Soap.....	7,000	2,000	5,000
Oil.....	8,000	2,000	12,000
Oldia.....	—	—	10,000
Peas.....	23,000	1,000	2,000
Ches.....	6,000	2,000	12,000
Tallow.....	2,550,000	2,800,000	3,808,000
Bonah.....	266,000	73,000	188,000
Do. mutton.....	39,000	30,000	12,000
Hide cuttings.....	35,000	33,000	15,000
Guano.....	34,000	49,000	76,000
Bone.....	42,000	53,000	48,000
Horn.....	6,000	9,000	9,000
Dry blood.....	55,000	48,000	70,000
Salted Tripe.....	14,000	12,000	20,000
Do. mutton.....	2,000	4,000	3,000
Salted or hides.....	3,100,000	3,000,000	6,382,000
Do. mutton.....	5,900,000	7,000,000	8,350,000
Salted horse hides.....	774,000	738,000	1,282,000
Dry.....	205,000	228,000	204,000
Tanned Leather.....	—	17,000	1,000
Do. mutton.....	26,000	50,000	25,000
Soal leather.....	26,000	50,000	25,000
Total.....	51,400,000	58,900,000	65,600,000

By the above we see that the Customs rate wool at the rate of 154s gold per ton, when in reality the price should be much higher, and that the deficiency is much over 200s—an enormous difference. The two hundred thousand tons of wool exported in 1895 should stand for 45,000,000s gold. This would then swell the total of Raw Produce Export to nearly 80 millions. The figures speak for themselves.

Agricultural exports also show a most satisfactory increase, nearly 40% since 1893, viz:—

	1893	1894	1895
\$ gold	\$ gold	\$ gold	\$ gold
Canary seed.....	8,000	88,000	202,000
Poa.....	3,000	20,000	2,000
Quina.....	22,000	20,000	22,000
Barley.....	22,000	10,000	105,000
Oats.....	30,000	41,000	36,000
Wheat.....	3,000	9,000	2,000
Free fruit.....	29,000	15,000	6,000
Limes.....	2,888,000	3,353,000	8,287,000
Maize.....	1,574,000	1,046,000	10,195,000
Peas.....	16,000	5,000	3,000
Honey.....	—	2,000	5,000
Mustard.....	6,000	12,000	12,000
Potatoes.....	236,000	15,000	8,000
Raisins.....	2,000	4,000	10,000
Beans.....	630,000	426,000	438,000
Beans.....	8,000	15,000	54,000
Tariffed do.....	52,000	18,000	4,000
Various do.....	23,000	8,000	4,000
Tobacco.....	—	—	—
Leaf.....	—	1,000	3,000
Heads.....	23,400,000	27,800,000	19,472,000
Limes.....	185,000	66,000	3,000
Oil.....	21,000	16,000	9,000
Turnip oil.....	35,000	24,000	5,000
Sugar.....	8,000	1,000	18,000
Sheep dip.....	17,000	48,000	4,000
Q u e b a c h o.....	—	—	40,000
Vermorelli.....	3,000	2,000	3,000
Biscuits.....	1,392,000	1,020,000	1,882,000
Semola.....	1,000	—	—
Bran.....	243,000	212,000	250,000
Law data.....	—	12,000	1,000
Flax.....	30,000	3,000	41,000
Linseed oil.....	30,000	31,000	—
Linseed cake.....	40,000	83,000	110,000
Oleaginous.....	5,000	16,000	1,000
Alcohol.....	8,000	3,000	—
A g e t i n e.....	—	—	—
Wine.....	30,980,000	34,044,000	41,450,000

The following resumé puts the comparison of the three years into a nutshell:—

	1893	1894	1895
\$ gold	\$ gold	\$ gold	\$ gold
Live-stock.....	5,547,585	5,683,707	9,052,772
Pastoral.....	51,400,000	58,900,000	65,600,000
Agricultural.....	30,430,000	34,044,000	41,450,000
Forest.....	1,618,000	1,531,000	2,101,000
Mining.....	340,000	312,000	388,000
Game.....	781,000	445,000	173,000
Various.....	820,000	445,000	185,000
Total.....	91,515,000	101,281,000	118,956,000

We may add that in the above fractions of thousands have been overlooked; that the figures for 1895 are not quite complete, but the figures suffice to give a very current idea of the growth of the country's exports; according to these official figures the increase since 1893 is 100% in volume and 30 % in value.

SUNDAY'S VOTING.

Tuesday, March 10th.
Sunday's electoral effort, to complete the constitutional number of National Deputies, was so far as this capital is concerned, another dismal failure to galvanize public opinion or to parade a republicanism that is pretty well lifeless. We live in a city of 680,000 people, according to the last published returns, yet we cannot turn out over 18,000 voters in such a vital election as that of the city's representatives in Congress. There are certainly 70,000 people in Buenos Ayres who should vote, and of this number there are 60,000 who do not appear to care one brass farthing as to what men shall represent the city in Congress. The remaining ten thousand are got together by so-called "caudillos" in the political clubs of the

parishes and are a very poor expression of public opinion.

We sincerely believe that if due allowance were made for fraud and current electoral dodges, the 13,000 voters of last Sunday would dwindle down to half that number, a crushing proof of the utter indifference of the population in electoral matters. We shall not analyse the causes of this apathy of the public; we merely record the fact, to show on what a flimsy basis the political structure rests, and what we say of this capital applies with still greater force to the provinces. To suppose for one moment that the few thousand voters of last Sunday represent public opinion would be a moral aberration, and to think that with this system our Congress and our Governments are formed, the fortunes of this country shaped and the people led, makes one pause and wonder that the effects are not far worse.

Successive governments have done everything in their power to induce the respectable classes to vote: to protect them from violence they for years stationed infantry and mounted police at the churches. On election days every "atrio" looked like a barracks, Mausers and Remingtons with bayonets fixed glistening in the sun, a significant trophy that seemed inseparable from our democratic contests. It was all in vain, the rowdy spirit of the voters was irrepressible, and the classes carefully avoided the polls, leaving the fate of elections to the discretion of the authorities or to the mercy of the rowdy elements.

Now that the Remingtons or the Mausers or revolvers have been removed from the voting tables, on the plea that their very sight invites violence and intimidates the free and enlightened voters, we need not wonder if the so-called electoral duties of the citizens will be more neglected than ever, and if for the sake of electoral decency, the authorities brigade the very working-men of the Custom House to replace the absent voters and make some kind of a show. We applaud to the echo the new departure adopted by the police, and the removal of deadly weapons marks a progress in our political education, but we cannot too much deplore that, whether Mauser rifles be stacked or not at the polls, such is the invincible indifference of the citizens that these municipal elections are a mere farce of republicanism.

In the midst of this electoral comedy the tragic note rises in such scenes of violence as that witnessed on Sunday in San Juan Evangelista. In the ghastly list of killed and wounded one sees a child of 8 years, and three outsiders who had nothing whatever to do with the elections or the fray! The police had no rifles, no revolvers, but the enlightened voters had, and peppered the poor fellows from behind the walls of the houses! This gruesome electoral sport is dubbed by some papers as an unfortunate, bloody incident; few have the courage to brand it as a dastardly crime, or is human life of no account when politics are in question? We are told euphemistically that our political education is deficient, but we are much afraid that that deficiency, which dates back in humanity from the beginning of the world, will continue to the end of it, unless the guilty are brought to justice and punished with the utmost severity of the law. The San Juan Evangelista row should stir up the Government and the people to action, to put an end to a tradition that blackens Argentine politics and brands it with ghastly criminal features.

RESULTS OF THE ELECTIONS.

VICTORY OF THE NATIONAL PARTY.

DEFEAT OF THE RADICALS.

THE ROW IN THE BOCA.

WHAT DR. STRUVE SAYS.

Tuesday, March 10th.

The elections that came off on Sunday in the republic were for 42 National Deputies to Congress. The results of the voting were:—

25 to the National Party.
15 to the Union Civica Nacional.
2 to the Union Civica Radical.

The Radicals secured one seat in San Luis and

ARGENTINE WINES.

There is really nothing more astonishing in the march of River Plate affairs than the steady growth of the country in spite of itself. The governments of Australia, New Zealand and Canada are chiefly occupied in fomenting the industries of their countries, they leave no stone unturned to assist immigration, increase their productions, develop their industries, and find new markets for their staples; but here in the River Plate every industry is taxed up to the eyes, every farmer or colonist has to pay taxes to the National Government, and taxes to the Municipality. Where all the money goes to is the question, as the Government has no subsidies, no highly paid trade agents in the various European markets. There are no salaries to be paid to the producers of the country, nor even subsidies to the newspapers to bolster up the credit of the nation abroad, and yet in spite of everything, so splendid are the resources of the Plate, that the country is marching ahead in seven league boots, and leaving Australia, New Zealand and even Canada far behind in the race.

Things occur here with astonishing magnitude as bearing upon the productive powers of the country, yet they pass, comparatively speaking, unnoticed. The sale by Sr. Benegas of all his wine crop of the present cosecha for the round sum of one million nationals was affected in this market last week and reported in the papers without a single line of comment. In any other country this enormous wine transaction would call for special remark in the newspapers of the locality, but here in Buenos Aires we are all so enveloped in politics, nonsense and trash, that we verily believe if a cargo of gold nuggets came down from the Andes the arrival of a new opera company would attract more notice.

Mr. Benegas is known to most of our readers. He was Governor of Mendoza, Senator of Congress, and a Manager of the National Bank, and there, and in every sense a representative public man. About a year ago he took a large barraca close to the 11 September and opened there the largest depot in this city for provincial wines; the galpans, "patios" and sheds are all filled with wine barrels from the provinces, and it cannot have escaped the attention of our readers that within the last few years have sprung up in this town for the sale of Argentine wines, the consumption of which has so greatly developed that the European tourist must have remarked that passing Rosario up to the interior there is no other wine save Argentine to be had at any of the hotels in the Provinces.

Owing to the high duties imposed by Congress on foreign wines, there has sprung up a great demand for the grape by wine makers in this city, and the price of grapes from the provinces ran up to six dollars per hundred kilos of grapes. The Cuyo Provinces, finding that all their grapes were going down to Buenos Aires for the various wine factories in this city, clapped on an export duty, with the exception of Catamarca; the consequence was that the grapes of San Juan and Mendoza could not compete with those of Catamarca, which paid no export tax, and were selling at 25 per cent cheaper. From the 26th June of 1894 to the same date of 1895 five thousand tons of fresh grapes were exported from Mendoza to this city which at four dollars the quintal represented a value of two hundred thousand dollars, and according to the official statistics there are fifteen thousand hectares of vineyards in Mendoza and nine thousand in San Juan. Now the hectares of French wine in full production gives two hundred and fifty quintals of grapes, equal to thirty bordelases.

In San Juan the wines are not all French some of them are native, and the yield therefore is estimated at two hundred quintals per hectare. Thus the twenty four thousand hectares give 4,800,000 quintals which gives a total of 685,714 bordelases. The total production of wine in Mendoza, San Juan and San Luis last year amounted to 285,000 bordelases, which absorbed two millions of quintals of grapes.

The wine men in the interior estimate the wine crop this year at six hundred thousand bordelases, but many persons in this market who are connected with the wine trade consider this estimate exaggerated. The wine crop this year in Europe has proved so superabundant that you can buy common table wine in the country districts of Switzerland, France, Spain and Italy, in the districts where the wine is made, at from five to eight centimes the litre, and that is that, spite of high duties and high freights, they can sell in Buenos Aires European wines cheaper than those from Mendoza or San Juan. As regards the freights paid on our railways for wine from the provinces, they cannot be regarded as high, since the freight charged from Mendoza to this city, a distance of one thousand and fifty eight kilometres, is only four cents paper per litre.

This wine sale by Sr. Benegas is the largest ever recorded in this country and represents we should think about three millions of litres of wine. But the growth of the grape in the Plate bids soon to eclipse everything else, and if our Government would devote but a small share of the taxes collected on wines to the bringing out of experienced French and Italian wine makers, it would lend a helping hand to one of our youngest industries, which is destined yet to eclipse all others in the Plate.

LA PLATA MORTGAGE BANK.

That Argentine stable, the Provincial Mortgage Bank, is beginning to show signs of somebody, if not a Hercules, being at work therein. The extent of the clearing process cannot be gauged by what is being published. The market only gets the very meagre insight into what is going on—scraps that fall from the accountant's table, so to speak, and even then so vaguely put together that deciphering hieroglyphics would be sport and pastime to trying one's imaginative faculties at reducing these partial details to order. It is quite impossible, therefore, to make anything beyond the wildest guess as to what the bank, but English near Se. who protests having threaded the intricate line of the labyrinth gives it as his opinion that with a prudent liquidation

the one hundred and fifty millions which the Province guarantees at present would be reduced to 50,000,000 Cédulas, or perhaps less still, his estimates being admittedly based on a low scale. It must be borne in mind that the 150,000,000 above alluded to represent the losses of the bank, according to those who profess to know. Engineer Serna, chief of one of the offices, in support of his views submits the following calculations of the mortgages effected, amounts due thereon by the mortgagors, and value of the properties held in guarantee, which he divides into 3 categories—

Mortgages fully guaranteed—This item shows a balance in favor of the bank of \$10,320,082, good at any time and quite independent of any appreciation in the value of the bank's bonds; the guarantee is represented by 499 properties, of which the greater part consists of properties in the city and camp of Buenos Aires, with very few in La Plata. The mortgages represent at present only 5% of the sums due thereon to the bank, and the properties in every case a greater value than the sums lent.

Mortgages considered guaranteed, taking the amounts due by the bank in other words the Cédulas, at 25%—The Bank in this item owes \$88,577,883, which is about 40% of the amounts in turn due to the bank, and the guarantee is 694 properties which should about realize the bank's indebtedness, that is the \$88,577,883 at 25%, or say \$22,219,740.

Mortgages partly guaranteed—This item shows the bank's indebtedness at \$124,270,980 being about 55% of what is due to the bank, but the guarantee properties, bogs in Barracas, sites in La Plata, crab-farms in Bahía Blanca and salt-fields in Villarino, are not calculated to yield over \$15,270,011, or say a trifle over 12% of the amount due by the bank thereon, these swamps and crab-farms being very aptly described as the cause of the whole desolation.

Summing up, therefore, this apparently conscientious estimate of the value of the guarantee as compared with the amounts due by the bank we find that in first two instances the bank's indebtedness is covered by the guarantee, and in the third instance stands as follows, applying the 25% rate:—

Due by bank.....	\$ 124,270,980
Less 75% depreciation of Cédulas.....	93,203,235
.....	31,067,745
Estimated value of guarantee	15,270,011
Actual loss to bank.....	15,797,734

Thus basing hopes on its discredit, in other words on the improbability of the Cédulas appreciating to over 25% of their face value the bank stands to lose 15 1/4 millions when everything is cleared up and wiped off on this hand, but as there is a probability of the fully guaranteed item yielding a balance of nearly 11 millions in the bank's favor, the actual loss would, deducting this, fine down to say 4 1/4 millions.

THE ABYSSINIAN CAMPAIGN.

Considering the great preponderance of the Italian element in point of numbers over all other foreign nationalities in B. Ayres, it is not surprising the profound interest that is taken in this most disastrous campaign. We all feel for the Italians and sympathize with them in their recent defeats in a country which ten years ago they considered could be conquered diplomatically, annexed politically, and colonized peacefully; but the result has proved otherwise, and in the opinion of the first statesman in the world to-day, Mr. Gladstone, the Italians have but one safe policy to adopt, and that is to stop the war and evacuate Abyssinia.

We have not far to go back to trace up for our readers the whole history of this Abyssinian business. According to General Baratieri in Abyssinia, the Italian Government has tried in Africa two distinct policies—armed protectorate and conquest. In the beginning, say from 1835 to 1890, her policy was conducted in a diplomatic form and failed just at the moment when it seemed most successful, with the signing of a treaty by which the whole of Abyssinia from top to bottom was put under the protectorate of Italy, but this treaty was at once repudiated by the Abyssinian Emperor Menelik. From the ashes of this policy arose the armed protectorate on the English system, or pretty much the same as the French have now adopted in Madagascar. This attitude, however, changed suddenly. The Italians endeavored to add to the unproductive territory taken from Abyssinia the rich and fertile lands of the Soudan; and the real origin of the attacks of the Abyssinians on the Italians was to check the Italians in Soudan, which so far succeeded that the Italians were forced into the policy of revenge and conquest which began only about last October. By that unfortunate policy the Italians pushed themselves into distant positions from which they are now driven back with such heavy loss; but the Italians have fought splendidly and against the most overwhelming odds; and not very long ago, that is, shortly after the disastrous defeat of the Italians at Ambalage, the Italian Minister of War declared in the Chamber that the position could easily be retrieved. How far the minister was mistaken subsequent events have clearly proved; and the minister evidently miscalculated the forces of the enemy when he said "If Menelik comes on he will find Makaleh strongly fortified; and behind Makaleh lie Adowa and Adigrat."

Menelik, however, did come on, and Makaleh fell before him, at least the Italian evacuated it with the honours of war, and it never for one moment entered into the mind of the Italian Minister of War when he made that speech that before sixty days were about his army of 18,000 men would be cut to pieces in the outskirts of Adowa.

We certainly must say that whoever may be at fault in the Italian policy in Abyssinia, the blame for the great reverses sustained cannot be laid at the door of the troops engaged, who seem to have fought against every odds, with a courage and determination worthy of the Roman legions of old. In the disastrous battle at Ambalage 2,500 Italian troops defended their position for more than six hours against a force of 22,000 well armed Shoas.

Respecting this great battle, which was the first signal defeat the Italians suffered in the campaign, we have more particulars and more details than of the subsequent engagements which have resulted still more disastrously and with still heavier odds against the unfortunate but heroic Italian troops; and we give the following particulars respecting the battle of Ambalage in order to corroborate the statement of our Italian subscribers who have corrected Mr. Macdonald's account and experienced Abyssinian correspondent.

The battle of Ambalage began at 6 in the morning and was kept up with deadly energy on both sides until nearly 1 o'clock. All the morning the Italians exerted themselves to guard a position which protected the road to another station and from which they expected aid.

Ultimately abandoning all hope of relief the commander ordered a retreat. The Shoas had so far advanced very cautiously, but when they saw the artillery fire cease which had inflicted such heavy losses upon them, they rushed "en masse" and turned the Italian position on all sides. A hand to hand fight ensued; the Italians rather than abandon their battery to the enemy hurled the mules, guns and ammunition into the ravine. Lieutenant Manfredoni stuck to the guns until the very last, and fired a charge of canister shot into the enemy's ranks at fifty paces.

The Shoas, however, came on, in such overwhelming numbers that the Italians' defence was useless. The general retreat then commenced, the Italians having to descend from the heights by a difficult route. The last to leave the field was Sr. Hernandez Major Toselli, who with full energy continued to give orders with the object of attenuating the disaster as much as possible. During the retreat his little force was closely pursued by the enemy, who occasionally got as near to it as ten paces and still further thinned. When at length the road was reached Major Toselli ordered Captain Botero to rally the survivors, and take them to Makaleh. He himself, however, apparently was determined not to survive the disaster, for he then faced the enemy alone and made his body a target for their bullets.

The full details of the last disastrous battle at Ambalage are not yet at hand, but from the nature of the telegraphic advice we should say that at the lowest calculation there were 10,000 Abyssinians engaged against 18,000 Italians. Minister Rudini, evidently to oblige King Humbert, has changed his policy of stopping the war and coming to the best terms possible with the Abyssinians, and this is to be regretted, as it may be well asked what does Italy expect by the conquest of Abyssinia. Much of it is and rocky country, utterly useless for anything, and the cultivated portions are described as being peopled by fierce, independent tribes which could be only held in subjection by a detachment of Italian troops in every village. Besides it it said that if even Italy succeeded in her designs she would incur the hostility of France, which would resent the blocking of her approach to the head waters of the Nile. Mr. Gladstone, who has ever proved a good friend to Italy, is of opinion that the continuance of the Abyssinian campaign is pregnant with great danger to Italy.

CLUB PROGRESO.

This celebrated Club, which 40 years ago was the most aristocratic in Buenos Aires, and ranked pretty much the same as the Carlton in London, still holds its old quarters at the corner of Victoria and Perú, and we note that of late there is a very praiseworthy push to lift the Club up to its former rank; but times and customs have so much changed that the new Board, although composed of active, representative men, will find it no easy job, as the manner of living in this city has so much changed, and all the rich native families who formerly lived in the centre of the city and within a few squares of the Plaza Victoria, have now grand mansions of their own and are scattered through the far off new streets in town.

The Argentine Club in this city requires such a Club as a fashionable centre admits no manner of doubt, and in bygone years most of the leading foreign merchants were amongst its members. The old Progreso Club always kept the families together and brought the principal foreign merchants in touch with the natives, which is always most desirable in a city such as Buenos Aires. Forty years ago, the members of the Progreso Club were filled every evening with all the principal men of Buenos Aires. The Alvears, Llavallols, Huergos, Casares, and hundreds of others sat chatting and talking and discussing the topics of the day with the Gilmours, Gowlings, Armstrongs, Lums, Gettings, Thompsons, Giffords, Moores, Forresters, O'Sheas, Lynchs, etc.

These friendly after dinner reunions, as a natural consequence, had a most beneficial influence, not only in the administration of public affairs, but also on society in general in this city, and we feel very much indebted to our little weekly illustrated colleague *The Buenos Aires* for its most interesting chapter in a recent number on this once famous Club, and from which we take the few following items which doubtless will interest most of our readers.

The Club was started a month after the fall of Rosas, in March 1852, and the smoke on the battle field of Caseros had hardly cleared off, and certainly Juan Manuel Rosas, the overthrown tyrant of Buenos Aires, had not reached Southampton, when the following gentlemen met in a small back parlour and founded the Club:

Diego de Alvear—President.
Felipe Llavallol—Vice-President.
Delfín B. Huergo—Secretary.

DIRECTORS:
Francisco Chas, Mariano Casares, Santiago Calzadilla, Juan Martín Estrada, Félix S. de Zelis, Ambrosio del Molino, Francisco Moreno, José T. Martínez, Rufino de Elizalde, Gervasio A. de Posadas.

FOUNDER MEMBERS:
Diego de Alvear, Delfín B. Huergo, Felipe Llavallol, Francisco Chas, Mariano Casares, Santiago Calzadilla, Rufino de Elizalde, Juan M. Estrada, Félix Sanches de Zelis, Justo J. de Urquiza, Ambrosio del Molino, José J. Martínez de Hoz, Francisco Moreno, Gervasio A. de Posadas, José Marmol, Ramon Llavallol, Bonifacio Huergo, José M. Cullen, Patricio Sala, Angel G. de Elia, José M. Achaval, José M. Maldonado, Norberto de la Riestra,

Tomás Guido, Jaime Llavallol, Mariano Drago, Carlos Casares, Hernandegildo de la Riestra, Manuel M. Escalada, Antonio G. Moreno, Vicente Peralta, José M. Lagos, Mariano Lozano, Manuel J. de Guerrero, Manuel J. Cobo, Diego Calvo, Emilio Castro, Bernardo Larroude, José Pacheco, Jacobo Parravicini, Roman Pacheco, Francisco B. Madero, Daniel Gowlan, Mariano Varela, Alejo Arceana, Angel Bonafide, Gayetano M. Cazon, Luis Costas, Miguel Curi, Antonio Romaguera, Vicente Casares, Luis Casares, Bernardo Ocampo, Wilfrid Latham, Manuel Perez del Cerro and Carlos Sivori.

The Club House, if we recollect aright, was built by Sr. J. N. Fernandez, then the richest estancia in the country; and our old friend Doctor Don Diego de Alvear, son of General de Alvear, one of the most polished men in Buenos Aires, was the first President of the Club, and the following is a list of the gentlemen who filled the post of President up to the present day:—

Dr. Diego de Alvear, Santiago Calzadilla, M. J. de Guerrero, José M. Bustillos, Miguel Azcuena, Bernabé Ocampo, Dr. Eduardo Costa, Juan P. Esnaola, Dr. Albarcellos, Dr. Adolfo Alsina, Emilio Castro, José A. Acosta, Carlos Uriste, Enrique Sundahl, Juan Carlos Gomez, Dr. Luis Saenz Peña, Dr. Ramon Quiroga, Eduardo Madero, Emilio Dupont, Esteban Diaz Velez, Dr. Carlos Pellegrini, Ricardo Lavalle, Rafael A. Cobo, Dr. Delfín Gallo, Torcuato de Alvear, Dr. Julio Rosa, Dr. Diego Gonzalez, J. J. Molina and Dr. Roque Saenz Peña.

Don Carlos Uriste was re-elected seven times President, Mr. Cobo six times, Don Juan Carlos Gomez five times, and Sr. Azcuena and Dr. Quiroga four times.

In the year 1854, the club had 265 members and in 1892 1,200; at present it counts 1,400 of whom 500 are new members within the last two months. The capital of the club is marked at \$150,000 and the furniture at \$300,000 yet. We have not time now to trace all the vicissitudes of the club. In the year 1889 it was so flourishing that the board decided to build a magnificent club house, and five millions of francs were voted, and a building committee named composed of Don Rafael A. Cobo, C. M. Holmberg, Mariano de Maria, Emilio Dupont, C. Gonzalez Segura and William Moores. Plans were called for, and a gentleman was sent to Europe to study the finest club houses in the world. A site for the new club was bought, but the crisis came on in 1890, the club went down, property fell away, and they had to sell the site at a loss of four hundred thousand dollars.

The fortunes of the club are, however, now on the mend. The last mask ball was the most brilliant the club ever had; there were present seven hundred and thirty ladies masked, whose cards were held by the board, and also eight hundred and seventeen members.

The saloons, dining-room, reading-room, billiard and so forth have all undergone great improvement; we well remember here at the departure of the Hon. F. J. and Mrs. Pakenham, and propose that Mrs. Pakenham should be presented with some token of this regret. As the idea has originated with the ladies, a presentation to Mrs. Pakenham has a special appropriateness, and we have no doubt that it will meet with the sympathy and support of all members of the English community.

A small Committee is to be formed to carry into effect the proposal, but meantime the following ladies have signified their willingness to receive the subscriptions, which will be afterwards placed at the disposal of the Committee.

Mrs. Stirling
Mrs. Mulhall
Mrs. Nuttall
Mrs. Kinch
Mrs. Crowther
Mrs. T. Bell
Mrs. Thursby
Mrs. Bouwer
Mrs. Evans
Mrs. Goodwin
Mrs. Rooke
Mrs. J. Drysdale
Mrs. T. Drysdale
Mrs. Mcintosh
Mrs. Heriot
Mrs. Norton
Mrs. H. Watson
Mrs. Percy Clarke
Mrs. Roberts
Mrs. Kralibé

MISS THURBURN
Miss Georgina Lumb
Mrs. A. C. Brown
Mrs. John Brown
Mrs. F. Carlisle
Mrs. Boadle
Mrs. Mills
Mrs. Barton
Mrs. Tulloch
Mrs. Rigby
Mrs. Fox

We believe the intention is that no subscription should exceed £1 (say \$15). It is, however, to be hoped that those who are in sympathy with the idea will not think it is necessary to subscribe this maximum amount.

Though we notice that the proposal originates with the ladies, we are given to understand that they are relying upon the support of the gentlemen of this colony, and indeed many of these have already expressed their intention to subscribe.

Once having thoroughly convinced myself of the existence of yellow fever in our midst, I immediately communicated with the authorities, and within three hours Drs. Penna, Gandolfo, Schatz and Ramallo arrived in Belgrano, and visited the patients with me, corroborating my diagnosis.

The sanitary precautions indicated were immediately put in force, and within five hours the infected square was isolated, the cases of yellow fever under treatment, and disinfection of the whole square commenced.

In spite of all precautions, the plague rapidly spread amongst the inhabitants of the infected houses and threatened Buenos Aires with a recurrence of 1870-71.

I proposed, and seconded by Dr. Ramallo, to remove the sick to the Yellow Fever Floating Hospital in the Outer Roads, and the remainder of the inhabitants of the infected houses to Martin Garcia under observation; that all subsequent cases should be treated likewise, and the infected houses and furniture burnt.

At a meeting at which the Intendente, Dr. Seiorans and Sr. Sanchez were present, our proposal was read and accepted in toto and presented to Drs. Alcora and Ramon Mejia for approval.

The people in the infected area were clamouring to be removed from their infected houses, as either infection or probably death assuredly was their fate. Their joy cannot be expressed when they were informed that the following morning

they would be removed to Martin Garcia, and were told to be in readiness to embark at 6 a.m. the following morning. So eager were the people to go that at 5 a.m. they were ready to flee from the plague. So far from presenting the harrowing scenes so vividly depicted by the Press, the party, joy and contentment reigned supreme. It was natural to have to encounter difficulties in shipping the sick, the men, women and children; first in carts, then small boats to a "chata," and finally to a small steamer, reminding one of the olden days at the Buenos Aires mole.

Dr. Ramallo and myself safely conducted the sick and healthy to their respective quarters on board the "Doli."

Had these radical measures been adopted at the commencement of the outbreak, which unfortunately had been overlooked, many valuable lives would have been saved and this suburb of Buenos Aires delivered from this invincible scourge.

The promptness and zeal which the authorities have exhibited in helping Sr. Ramallo and myself in localising and eradicating the disease is beyond all praise. In conclusion, I may state that I would be sorry to place in the hands of the authors of the mean criticism in the press the further sanitary arrangements and precautions necessary to rid us of yellow fever, considering that they have tried to make capital out of what might have proved to be a devastating epidemic. It is so easy to criticise and find fault, but when we wanted help and encouragement, it was not forthcoming from the B. Aires Press.

Michael John Petty.

March 12th.

The two fresh cases of yellow fever in Belgrano were removed to the Floating Hospital yesterday morning at 6 a.m. the other inhabitants of the house to Martin Garcia.

Dr. Petty had a long interview with Dr. Ramos Mejia, Dr. Seiorans and the Lord Mayor. It was decided to have the s.s. Jenner anchored off Belgrano, should fresh cases occur for immediate removal.

Dr. Padilla left for Belgrano last night to take up his quarters in the infected area to attend fresh cases should they occur, and make daily visits to the isolated people; he is under the orders of the Sanitary Commission in Belgrano. Drs. Petty, Ramallo and Billinghurst. Every effort is exercised to stay the spread of the disease.

PRESENTATION TO MRS. PAKENHAM.

We are glad to hear that the ladies of the English Colony have taken steps to give expression to the general regret felt here at the departure of the Hon. F. J. and Mrs. Pakenham, and propose that Mrs. Pakenham should be presented with some token of this regret. As the idea has originated with the ladies, a presentation to Mrs. Pakenham has a special appropriateness, and we have no doubt that it will meet with the sympathy and support of all members of the English community.

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Mrs. Percy Clarke
Mrs. Roberts
Mrs. Kralibé
MISS THURBURN
Miss Georgina Lumb
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CIRCULAR.

No. 1140 Calle 11 de Setiembre, Belgrano, March 16th, 1896.

Dear—
In obedience to a very generally expressed wish to manifest to the Hon. Francis J. and Mrs. Pakenham the regret felt at their departure and the appreciation which remains for the many acts of kindness and courtesy which they did, and for the sympathy they invariably evinced in the interests of the British community during 10 years residence here. I am requested to state that the ladies of the community have decided to make a presentation to Mrs. Pakenham. The subscription will not however be limited to ladies as it is desired that the presentation may be expressive of the general sentiments of the community, and with this same object it has been decided to accept no subscription exceeding £1 (or \$15) and to publish only the names of the subscribers and not the amounts subscribed.

Should you wish to add your name to the list of those supporting the presentation I would ask you to kindly signify your wish and forward your subscription before the 30th inst. to any of the following ladies, who have consented to assist me in carrying out this project.

No. Calle

Mrs. Mulhall 176 Maypu
" Nuttall 1167 Uruguay
" Goodwin 1226 S. Lorenzo, Belgrano

" Kinch 1907 Piedad
Miss Thurburn, London and R. Plate Bank.

Subscriptions may also be sent to Mr. Thurburn, who has kindly consented to act as Treasurer and to allow amounts to be paid in to the London and R. P. Bank, to credit of the Pakenham Testimonial Fund.

I am, yours obediently
Lucinda Stirling.

STORM-CLOUDS IN EUROPE.

The political situation in Europe has become suddenly most serious, and that at a moment when the French and their friends the Russians were gently chucking at the British blunders in Transvaal and at the apparent isolation of Great Britain. Not a month ago the Boulevard press satirically urged Lord Salisbury to countenance a second Jameson Ride, mildly insinuating that another such failure would throw Egypt into the lap of France. In the meantime, the intervention of Germany in that Transvaal business and the threatening attitude of the United States—or Cleveland's "gaucherie"—enabled the British Government to arm. That France reaped some advantage from the Jameson blunder there can be no question, and even the opposition papers joined in a chorus of praise which must have been balm to the troubled feelings of the aged chemist minister on the Quai d'Orsay. Monsieur Berthelot blushed to find himself famous and possibly attributed to his own talents—so remarkably exemplified in the study of atoms and molecules, a French success born a British failure.

How matters have altered and the feelings if not the position of France changed the telegrams received yesterday very clearly show. The noble Marquis has performed one of those skilful moves for which he has made for himself a name, and his "spirited foreign policy" has suddenly burst through the mask of apparent isolation and indifference.

There was a time when the shrewdest statesman believed that the Balkan States would set Europe on fire, but it is becoming every day more apparent that Africa is the great danger ahead. The dark continent swallows up men and money. The field of Zama still exists, and another Hamhal may yet encounter another Scipio. Events may transform the very cradle of humanity into a sepulchre.

An idea of how matters stand will be gathered from the following telegram:—

Paris, 17th.—There can no longer be any doubt as to the real motive of the Dongola Expedition organized by Great Britain, and great excitement prevails not only in the vicinity of the Quai d'Orsay, but on the Boulevards, where the news fell like a bombshell. It was soon known that Lord Dufferin had had a long interview with Minister Berthelot. It is significant that the British Ambassador had barely got into his carriage, when Baron Mohrenheim, Russian Ambassador, entered the Foreign Office. The Baron and Mons. Berthelot were closeted for a long time. Nothing, however, of these momentous interviews has so far transpired, although it is asserted that Mons. Berthelot informed Lord Dufferin that the French Government considered itself directly affected by the expedition to Dongola. It is also asserted that Mons. Berthelot told Baron Mohrenheim that the French Government would interfere energetically.

In diplomatic circles it is considered a foregone conclusion that France will now directly oppose British policy in Africa, and it is feared that the clashing of interests will involve a serious conflict.

The press urge the Government to adopt an energetic policy.

The excitement among the deputies is very great and the indignation against England dangerously high, and it is said that to-morrow a note of protest will be passed.

Paris (later).—It is now known from semi official sources, that the object of Lord Dufferin's visit to the Foreign Office was simply to place in the hands of Mons. Berthelot a communication from Lord Salisbury duly announcing the Dongola expedition. Mons. Berthelot, of lately called a Cabinet Council, and informed his colleagues that he had given no answer to Lord Dufferin. The Cabinet then authorized him to inform the British Ambassador that the French Government considered that the expedition would involve the gravest consequences.

The situation is most serious.

WHO WAS MYLATRIUS?

ASTOUNDING REVELATION.

To the Editor of the STANDARD.
Your jovial and classical junior editor, whose wonderful discovery of Horace's ode to Ireland is one of the literary events of the century, seems puzzled to know who was that jolly dog Mylatruius, whom Flaccus addresses in such endearing penitence. I confess that in reading *Secunda's* preliminary letters ushering in the famous ode, my curiosity was also excited. I rushed through Lempiere and Rollin and plunged deep into the Augustan literature as well as that of the decline. But there was no trace of this mysterious Mylatruius. In this dilemma a happy idea struck me. *Secunda* by sheer logic had discovered the existence of the ode to Ireland; by sheer logic I was determined to unmask Mylatruius. This jolly dog was an Irishman—a true born Irishman according to the very ode itself, and yet bore a Latin name. I then remembered that Irishmen being wonderful linguists, often pass for natives in the countries they visit and we all know how they change their names to suit climate and nationality. You, yourself, have proved that Urburn is merely Uri Boru (son of Brian Boru), Lathes, Lynes, Rocha Roche, Nuñez Nevres, at sic de multis. Now let us examine the name of Mylatruius. Let us split it in two Myl-atruius. Y is the Greek U (brought over to Ireland by the Phoenicians when they came over to look

for tin). Therefore we may put down Myl as Mul. Now attris? There is no such word, but there is a neuter—atrium, which means Hall. We can safely put down atris as hall, from which I conclude that MYLATRIS IS MULLATRIS.

Allow to congratulate you and your glorious ancestors, the joyful *Scorcola* who, I understand, also belongs to the illustrious family. How things fall out! But for your ancestor the ode would never have been written and but for *Scorcola*—his descendant (after a lapse of so many centuries) the ode would never have been brought to light. Hurrah for the STANDARD.

Yours semperternally,

[Ed. Note.—Need we say that we feel six inches taller. It must be so, *Classic*. Thou reasonest well! We cannot help being struck by the simplicity of the Phoenicians who came over to Ireland for tin. Were they in the Green Isle to-day they would leave for the very same object.]

A STORY OF CORRIENTES.

(Written for the STANDARD by W. V. B.)

Having noticed in an article in your valuable paper about the Rio Negro, where you mention "For several miles, we have on either side of the river the camps of 'Our Lady of Itati,' so called by Descalzas, because one of his Paraguayan sailors being wrecked at the entrance of the river, a breeze should spring up, which really occurred as the man rose from his knees."

I beg to inform you that Descalzas is mistaken, the Virgin of Itati is not in Paraguay, but here in Corrientes.

Although the Corrientinos are fond of politics, revolutions, etc. till there is something in their nature, romantic, religious, or superstitious, as many will call it in these days when sinners are plentiful and saints are few; and when men pin their faith on science, and reject all that savours of the mystical and supernatural. There are many legends about the Virgin of Itati, and who knows but some day it may become as popular and fashionable a shrine to make pilgrimages to as Luján, and might in the course of time become an Argentine Lourdes. I regret I have no time at present to write all I know about this marvellous Virgin. But I will write two stories about her, by which you will see the shrine is in Corrientes, and that the peculiarity of this Virgin is that she likes people who have received favours from her to be ever grateful for the favours received, and to speak respectfully about it, even after she has quickly withdrawn whatever blessing she may have granted, as you will see if you have the patience to read what I am about to relate.

About two years ago I was out looking for some cattle that had strayed away from me across the "malcezas" which are large swamps peculiar to Corrientes, having millions of small mounds of earth about two feet high and one yard in diameter, and placed from one to two yards apart; these "malcezas" extend up to the coast of the great lake Iberá, which is so large that the eye of man cannot see across it, and looks like a small sea, and strange to say many small islands in its centre cannot be explored, as the lake is very deep in some parts and in others so shallow that boats stick in the quicksands, and as the ear cannot touch, "terra firme" cannot be made. Several parties have lost their lives trying to get to these islands, their boats getting on the quicksands have not been able to shove off the slippery soft sand. This has given rise to the superstition that a large sea serpent guards these islands, and detains, and then upsets the boats going to them.

It was a scorching hot day with a "sol de agua," caused by some heavy dark clouds rising on the horizon, as I rode my horse towards a large ombú, which tree grows to perfection in this Province, being a native of it in order to rest myself and horse in its shade. Before getting to it I had to ride through a "canada," and in the middle of it, I saw the tops of two large wheels buried in the ground, and so weather beaten that they must have been there ages. Getting through the swamp, I rode up to the "ombú" which was really a magnificent one, it being about seven yards in circumference around the trunk, and capable of giving shade to at least 30 horses. The ombú is such a beautiful tree for shade that I wonder estancieros don't plant more of them to shelter their cattle and sheep.

On my arrival at the ombú I killed a large "garrard" snake about eight feet long, that seemed inclined to dispute the right to the shade. I then sat on one of the huge roots of the tree that was above ground and resembled a sofa in shape. For I was tired, having started on my journey long before sunrise, which is the custom in Corrientes, for the Correntino "gaucha" is a very early riser, and thinks it a disgrace not to be up at day break. When travelling long journeys they are often two hours on the road by cart, and by mid-day have their 80 or 40 miles travelled, and when there is a "pulperia" on the road try to reach it by "siesta" time. The great amusement for the Correntino is the "pulperia," which in this Province are usually small "ranchos" situated 2, 3, or 4 leagues from the estancias, and where they sell bad wine, caña, tobacco etc., and forms the rendezvous of all the peones within several leagues. It is there that have their races, play guitars, accordions and sing. Their conversation consists nearly always about races, marcanones, lost animals, or about any murder or robbery that may have been committed during the week. At five years of age, a Correntino boy rides well, and when a few years older commences to tame horses, brand cattle, etc. When travelling they always carry a "lazo, bola," and dagger, and seldom carry pistols. They are good swimmers and think nothing of crossing large rivers such as the Mirinay, Aguaapey, and even the Uruguay, holding the horse by the mane and with the other arm swimming and helping the horse to face the current. They are accustomed at all seasons to sleep under trees, on their "recaños," and sometimes travel two or three days and nights without resting, eating pieces of meat half raw, with ashes for salt, and no bread of any kind. These are some of the customs of the hardy sons of Corrientes.

The early rising makes them healthy, but I fear fails to make them wealthy or wise. For the poverty in this province is

far greater than in Buenos Aires or Entre Rios. Going inland some leagues from the towns, most of the "ranchos" are composed of four corner posts and a thatched roof, and seldom have walls, they put an old hide to the side the wind blows from for shelter, and you see whole families going about almost naked, often without other clothing than a piece of sack-cloth tied around their waists. Their food when not travelling consists generally of maize, "mandioca," and "zapallos," and thousands of these poor people have never eaten bread. Bitter "mate" and milk is their beverage. No matter how poor they are, they always manage to buy "yerba," sugar they only use in times of sickness "para remedios," but if their food is poor, nature has provided them with plenty of desert in the shape of fine oranges, which last nearly all the year round. Rare is the estancia or chacra that has not a large grove of orange and banana trees, you often see on the same tree ripe and green oranges and blossoms all at the same time.

(To be continued.)

SAINT PATRICK'S TEMPERANCE LEAGUE, CAMPANA.

On Sunday the 15th inst., a large gathering of Irish Catholics assembled in the rooms of the society to witness the "First Annual Tea Party" given to the children of the Catechism class.

The meeting opened by the distribution of prizes among the children by Mrs. James Burns assisted by Mrs. James J. Byrne; then the Rev. Father Purcell took advantage of the interval to congratulate the promoters of the society, and further to give a few words of encouragement to the children, which was followed by a very sumptuous tea, provided by the Irish Ladies of the district, to whom the Committee feel greatly thankful for the kindness shown. After the tea was finished the Rev. Father Purcell spoke again, and said it had given him great pleasure to be able to assist at such a happy and pleasant gathering, on this, his last visit to Campana for some 6 months or so as he is about to take a trip to Europe, and further, on his return he hoped to be able to assist the Society in every way for furthering its advancement. At the conclusion of which the children spent the remaining part of the afternoon by amusing themselves at various games.

Everybody both old and young seemed very happy, especially the members of the committee, who steered the League through the first and hazardous part of its life into a degree of health, vigour and prosperity such as the most sanguine amongst them never anticipated at its birth. It is now in a position which gives every indication that it will long remain a happy meeting place for the Irish Catholics of this Partido.

The Secretary,

"Ireland's own Saint, true, bonoured and Blest, Who came to enlighten this Isle of the West."

L. MacKay.

VICTORIA CONVALESCENT HOME.

To the Editor of the STANDARD,

Dear Sir:—Having had the good fortune to meet your Mr. Mulhally (file) in the street, and he having made a remark respecting my healthy appearance, I had to tell him the reason thereof, which was that I had just left the Victoria Convalescent Home, after several weeks' residence.

With all due respect to the superior talents and knowledge of the sundry gentlemen worthily representing the British medical profession in Buenos Aires, I ask their permission to be allowed to proffer a bit of friendly advice, viz: when they have done their best to alleviate the sufferings of feeble, frail humanity, let them take the earliest possible opportunity of crowning their work by consigning their patients to the "Home." They will have little cause to fear any relapse.

"Sunshine" is in every sense of the word a "home," and a very beautiful home to boot. Beautiful woodland scenery, a good English-built house, complete and thorough cleanliness, wholesome British food, and plenty of it, exceptionally good attendance, and above and beyond all that, careful, friendly supervision, on behalf of the worthy and able Superintendent and his estimable wife, which goes far to ease patients to forget their ills, and thus to arrive at that contented state of mind which so thoroughly conduces towards a perfect cure.

As a grateful recipient of the many benefits bestowed, and with the earnest hope that the "Home" may continue to receive the patronage its management and natural advantages merit.

I beg to remain,

Yours very truly

Edward Christian.

RAILWAY ITEMS.

TRAFFIC RETURNS.

North West Argentine Railway for the week ended March 1st:—

1896	1895	Increase
Miles open.....	94	94
Receipts for week.....	£1106	£1810
Do per mile.....	£11.13.0	£18.12.5
From 1st Jan.....	£3854	£7032

Central Argentine Railway for the week ended Feb. 29th:—

1896	1895	Increase
Miles open.....	790	768
Receipts for week.....	£25065	£17782
Do per mile.....	£31.14.6	£23.1.9
From 1st Jan.....	£176776	£149764

Buenos Aires G. Southern Railway for the week ending March 1st:—

1896	1895	Increase
Miles open.....	1403	1401
Receipts for week.....	£26890	£25668
Do per mile.....	£26.3.0	£18.5.7
From July 1st.....	£593500	£738870

Central Uruguay and Auxiliary Railway for the week ended Feb. 29th:—

1896	1895	Increase
Miles open.....	551	551
Receipts for week.....	£23630	£9174
Do per mile.....	£16.1.2	£15.1.9
From July 1st.....	£291355	£283180

Buenos Aires Western Railway for the week ended March 1st:—

1896	1895	Increase
Miles open.....	427	425
Receipts for week.....	£16897	£11023
Do per mile.....	£39.8.0	£27.7.0
From 1st Jan.....	£47677	£33964

1896 1895 Increase
Miles open..... 427 425 2
Receipts for week..... £16897 £11023
Do per mile..... £39.8.0 £27.7.0
From 1st Jan..... £47677 £33964

Buenos Aires and Pacific Railway for the week ended Feb. 29th:—

1896	1895	Increase
Miles open.....	426	426
Receipts for week.....	£521	£512
Do per mile.....	£19.17.5	£13.12.11
From July 1st.....	£207984	£156941

Buenos Aires and Ensenada Port Railway, Magdalena Branch, for the week ended March 8th:—

1896	1895	Increase
Miles open.....	59	59
Receipts for week.....	£474	£396
Do per mile.....	£8.18.10	£7.9.5
Up to date.....	£4201	£2873

Buenos Aires and Ensenada Port Railway, Main Line and Brandon Branch for the week ended March 8th:—

1896	1895	Increase
Miles open.....	76	76
Receipts for week.....	£3843	£3316
Do per mile.....	£50.11.4	£43.5.3
Up to date.....	£37377	£25511

Central Uruguay and Auxiliary Lines for the week ended March 7th:—

1896	1895	Decrease
Miles open.....	551	551
Receipts for week.....	£26959	£10454
Do per mile.....	£16.13.6	£12.0.10
From 1st July.....	£301044	£238964

Cordoba and North Western Railway for the week ended March 3rd:—

1896	1895	Decrease
Miles open.....	95	95
Receipts for week.....	£594	£518
Do per mile.....	£51.20	£54.54
From 1st Jan.....	£48095	£37012

B. A. Great Southern Railway for the week ended March 3rd:—

1896	1895	Increase
Miles open.....	1403	1401
Receipts for week.....	£23055	£10106
Do per mile.....	£22.2.8	£20.16.4
From 1st July.....	£470555	£708096

Central Argentine Railway for the week ended March 7th:—

1896	1895	Increase
Miles open.....	790	768
Receipts for week.....	£23039	£19195
Do per mile.....	£29.13.11	£24.19.10
From 1st Jan.....	£201815	£168663

North West Argentine Railway for the week ended March 3rd:—

1896	1895	Increase
Miles open.....	94	94
Receipts for week.....	£1810	£1074
Do per mile.....	£19.11.1	£11.8.7
From 1st Jan.....	£11165	£7807

Buenos Aires Western Railway for the week ended March 3rd:—

1896	1895	Increase
Miles open.....	427	425
Receipts for week.....	£16894	£12387
Do per mile.....	£39.11.9	£29.5.5
Do to date.....	£49671	£34081

Oeste Santa Fe Railway up to 7th March:—

1896	1895	Increase
Miles open.....	55407	£50559
Receipts for week.....	£439	£444
Do per mile.....	£494761	£992352

Buenos Aires and Rosario Railway for the week ended March 7th:—

1896	1895	Increase
Miles open.....	911	911
Receipts for week.....	£14553	£14092
Do per mile.....	£15.19.6	£15.9.5
From 1st Jan.....	£138164	£131478

B. Aires and Pacific Railway for the week ended March 14th:—

1896	1895	Increase
Miles open.....	426	426
Receipts for week.....	£3811	£3977
Do per mile.....	£9.10.3	£16.7.7
From 1st July.....	£224379	£170407

With regard to the complaint of W. H. C. published in this column last week, the Central Argentine Railway Co. beg us to state that the National Railway Law stipulates that the booking office shall be closed 2 minutes before the train is timed to start. As a matter of fact, however, trains never leave Belgrano before time; as a rule, they are a minute late in starting. With regard to the exorbitant charge of 50 cents, it resolves itself into less than 8d. for a journey of 5 1/4 miles, first-class.

The following concessions for the Province of Buenos Aires have been granted up to date:

Southern Railway—San Carlos de Bolívar, Guaminí, Puan, Carhué and Alfalfa—255 kilom. not yet begun.

25 de Mayo to San Carlos de Bolívar—not yet begun.

Saladillo to Alvear—50 kilom.—not yet begun.

Lobos to Navarro and 25 de Mayo—205 kilom.—works postponed.

Olavarría to Bahía Blanca—276 kilom.—not yet begun.

Western Railway—Lavalle to Villegas, 111 kilom.—4 kilom.—laid down—works in progress.

Lincoln to Lavalle—38 kilom.—line finished.

Trenquelauquen to Carhué—137 kilom.—not yet begun.

Haedo to San Martín—10 kilom.—not yet begun.

The National Railway Board has asked the Minister of the Interior to ask the Financial Sphinx to remit the import duties on 100 wagons imported for the Western of Santa Fe Railway.

The Minister of the Interior has approved the outlay of \$1100 for taking the inventory of and handing over to Engineer Guillermo Dominico de la Deán Funes and Chilicetto and Chumbicha and Catamarca lines.

The Finance Minister has refused to waive the import duties on the materials imported at Corrientes for the Primer Correntino Railway.

The Finance Minister has refused the petition of the Southern Railway that the stay put on the despatch of articles for it, owing to the wharfage dues which it refuses to pay, be removed.

The important item of the day is a Government resolution that the Public Works Department arrange with the representatives of the San Cristóbal Tucuman and Villa Mercedes-Rioja companies for the taking over of these lines under inventory in pursuance of the law of 14th January providing for their purchase by the Nation. The Department is instructed to set forth with due care the part or parts of the permanent way and the rolling stock or other materials out of repair, and the sums that the repairs would cost in each case, such estimates to be mutually agreed upon by the Department and the companies' representatives, and in case of disagreement referred to arbitration. According as the inventories are made and the sections received they are to be taken over provisionally by the managers of the Andine and Central Norte lines, the former taking the Villa Mercedes-Rioja and the latter the San Cristóbal-Tucuman line.

The Argentine Great Western Company lately sent the Government a Bill for \$11,435 gold and \$170,352 paper for sundry services. The National Railway Board has interfered in the matter, and the account has been reduced to \$4,681 gold and \$8,136 paper. Rather a formidable "slimb down."

The National Board has given the Central Argentine line a pretty sharp rap over the knuckles in answer to a polite request to be allowed to stop its trains at the Tiro Federal in Palermo. The Board says that the Central Argentine is a hardened delinquent with regard to keeping time, but it (the company) can it please run specials, which we imagine will not do much towards keeping the time-table straight either.

Government has approved Project Number One of the Railway Board for the construction of the junction of the Central North line with that of San Cristóbal to Tucuman at a cost of \$167,734, the amount to come from the receipts of the first-named line.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We are truly glad to learn that the sudden weakness experienced the other day on board the *Magdalena* by our eminent medical friend Dr. Colbourne was merely a passing effect of the temperature. Nevertheless, "this medical man" insists on his taking a fortnight in the camp as a set-up against his winter work, and we join his many friends in hoping that it will do him a world of good.

One more irregularity, and this time we regret to say, amongst the English Commercial section. The book-keeper of one of our best known houses, has disappeared and is very much wanted, but we understand from a reliable source, that matters will possibly be arranged satisfactorily.

The "clangor tubarum" was distinctly heard again yesterday in the news from Chile, where they are waxing savage at having at last to say "if you please No" or if you please, "Yes" to a plain question. They have their fate in their own hands, so should look to it.

The funeral of Professor Ryan, which took place yesterday morning at Caballito, was very largely attended. The Revd. J. W. Fleming B. D. officiated, assisted by our venerable friend the Revd. Dr. Smith. A. M. The attendance was so large that the house was hardly able to accommodate all the friends. The cortege proceeded by the Bella Vista road to the Chacarita, where many other friends awaited it at the portals of the British Cemetery.

Most willingly we comply with the request of an old and valued subscriber to publish the remaining verse of "Kitty of Coieraine," ascribed to the pen of Mr. Donovan of Bundoran, an ancestor of our ex-Chief of Police, Dr. Donovan. Here it goes:—

That such a misfortune should give her such pain;
A kiss then gave her, and before I did leave her,
She vowed for such pleasure, she'd break it again.

It was his making scene, I can't tell the reason,
Misfortune will never come single its plain;
For very soon after poor Kitty's disaster,
The devil a nicker was whole in Coieraine.

We all regret the resignation of Mr. Balbin, the Provincial Minister of Hacienda, who has for the last two years so patiently toiled and worked to make both ends meet and square the circle of the Provincial finances. He paid off all the pressing demands on the Provincial Treasury and leaves office with a decent surplus and cash balance on hand. Mr. Balbin comes of a good old stock. His father, Don Francisco Balbin, was one of the most respected and esteemed native gentlemen in Buenos Ayres. He founded the Provincial Mortgage Bank, and so long as it was under his management it flourished. Governor O'Donnell will find it hard to replace his retiring Minister, as it requires great moral courage on the part of any of our public men to take charge of the ruined finances of the Province of Buenos Ayres.

A sad tragedy came to light yesterday morning at the corner of Avenida Casares and Arrieto, where an aged German couple, the man 65, the woman 45, were found lying dead, each with a bullet through the temple. It is supposed that the old man shot his wife first and then himself. Their name is said to be Herfeld.

Engineer Luiggi has arrived back from his fortnight's visit Southwards. He is quite in love with Bahía Blanca. Why the Charles Dickens and Vasco de Gama did he not go on to San Blas? He has simply left out the part of Hamlet, as he will find out later on.

If there should be an epidemic of yellow fever here, accompanied by another of raving lunacy in all classes of the population, we shall make the doctors responsible for it. A population of the strongest-headed race in the world would not be proof against such a report as the following on the yellow fever case in Calle San Juan. Congress should make it a hanging matter for any doctor who dares to publish such a report as the fol-

lowing on any case, even a cold in the head, which, for all we know, may be what is meant:—"Miodaritis parenquimatosa, nefritis parenquimatosa é intersticial, gastro duodenal enterocolitis catarral, enterocolitis antigua, equimosis en la piel, pericardio, neuritis y peritonitis, calculos en la vesícula biliar."

Mr. Higgins, Travelling Commissioner of the Salvation Army, is expected here shortly on behalf of General Booth, and will arrive by the next Pacific steamer, the Liguria, due at Montevideo on the 21st. He has, we regret to say, the prospect of quarantine experience on Flores Island. Commissioner Higgins is one of the oldest officers in the S.A., holds one of its highest posts, and has had great experience of its work in all parts of the world. He will remain here for five or six weeks, and we hope will enjoy the River Plate autumn, the most glorious season in any part of the earth.

Caracaña, famous for its cheese, is now to the fore with honey, and the very choicest of honey too. The Creamery people have been experimenting in this line for a number of years, and they find that the best honey is got from keeping the bees on alfalfa. The production now being so large that they can supply 5 to 10 thousand lbs. The hives, of which they have 200 in use, are American, imported, and each has 57 sections, the latter all running to a lb. As to the article itself we enrolled a grand jury to sit on it, the verdict being—delicious without circumstances. The Buena Medida has it on sale, so that our readers can sit on it on their own pleasure, according to their good will and pleasure.

The die is cast. The decree mobilizing the 20 year old National Guards on the 15th April was signed yesterday by the President of the Republic. The several corps will be as follows:—Capital of the Republic: Three Battalions of Horse Artillery; 7 of Infantry and one squadron of Cavalry. Province of Buenos Aires: Three Battalions of Artillery, 9 of Infantry and three squadrons of Cavalry. Entre Rios: Three Battalions and four squadrons. Corrientes 1 and 12, Santa Fé 3 and 4, Córdoba 4 and 2, Santiago del Estero 4 Battalions, Tucuman 5, Salta 1 Battalion and 8 squadrons; Rioja 1 Battalion, Catamarca 2, Jujuy 1; San Luis 1 and one squadron; Mendoza 4 Mountain Batteries, 1 Battalion and 1 squadron; San Juan 2 Mountain Batteries, 1 battalion and 1 squadron. All the above will be incorporated with the Line Corps.

The doctors of Captain Barilari's squadron who were imprisoned and superseded for recommending him to bring the squadron back when typhoid fever broke out, arrived here yesterday from Martín García, their term of imprisonment having expired. They must now look out for private patients to kill or cure.

Our Chilean friends appear to be immersed in a sea of troubles. They fear war with Argentina; they are hopelessly hard up, and for the last two days they have been hourly shaken up by vicious earthquakes. On Friday night not a soul went to bed in Valparaiso, such was the panic, and half the citizens passed the night in the streets. One sharp shock tumbled the new light-house at Curanilla into the sea, and this the people look on as a very bad omen of some more coming trouble. To add to the mess, Korner and the German officers under him have fallen out. He made an appointment with them to hear some complaint, but neither kept it nor explained. Then the young officers sent him a note telling him he would not dare do such a thing in Germany. Then he had them all arrested, and there is no knowing how the row would have ended but for the interference of the Government. It is clear that the experiment of importing German officers for the Chilean army is not a success.

It cannot be too often impressed on the minds of householders that in their absence from home the servants should not permit any stranger to enter the house on the

responding complement of rams, 40 pure-bred Durkham cows and 78 pure-bred Durham bulls, horses, etc. This stock is thoroughly wound up for the journey so far as condition goes, and as it will be taken along slowly and accompanied by wagons supplied with forage for the parts of the road devoid of natural sustenance there can be little danger of any untoward circumstance happening on the trip. It is an example that cannot fail to excite emulation.

The Governor of Formosa has asked the Government for \$10,000 to erect bridges in the Territory.

The following Internal Taxes were collected in the second fortnight of February:

	\$
Alcohol.....	701,178.10
Beer.....	86,177.09
Wine.....	8,465.00
Tobacco.....	325,706.29
Matches.....	109,500.00
Playing cards.....	1,075.89
Interest.....	512.88
Fines.....	11.00
	1,334,315.08

The following is the balance-sheet of the Banco de la Nacion Argentina on the 31st January 1896:

Activo.	Oro	Moneda Legal
Acciones.....	50,000,000.00	
Gob. Nac. cuenta emision menor.....	8,500,000.00	
Titulos Banco Nacional.....	7,500,000.00	
Documentos de contadas.....	55,245,535.26	
Adelantos en cuenta corriente.....	75,161.78	
Letras a recibir.....	1,118,143.27	
Impunibles.....	8,240,248.41	
Deudores en gestion.....	1,112,247.33	
Creditos a cobrar.....	40,054.19	
Emprestio Nacional Interior.....		15,503,025.00
Corresponsales en el exterior.....	7,435.	
Muebles y utiles.....	4.	
Gastos judiciales.....	5.	
Gastos generales.....	189,296.31	
Intereses.....	119.24	75,767.72
Conversion.....	11.82	
Tesoro.....		20,000,000.00
Caja.....	1,099,303.63	24,187,940.97
	1,106,806.30	187,263,945.39
Pasivo.	Oro	Moneda Legal
Capital.....	50,000,000.00	
Caja de Conversion.....	50,000,000.00	
Emision menor.....	8,500,000.00	
Suavidades, operaciones pendientes.....		32,321.17
Letras a pagar.....		278,619.78
Depositos a la vista y plazo fijo.....	983,695.05	58,473,521.79
Depositos judiciales.....	135,339.08	16,442,941.52
Conversion.....		817.80
Fondo de provision.....		971,028.68
Ganancias y perdidas.....		2,023,091.79
Comisiones y descuentos.....	8.00	1,165,164.70
	1,106,806.30	187,263,945.39

Manuel A. Aguirre, Presidente.
Jose M. Lobos, Secretario.
Francisco J. de, Contador General.
V. Bo. Juan A. Arco, Sindico.

Friday, March 13th, 1896

The small steamer Toro arrived yesterday from Patagonias with a full cargo of Rio Negro salt, wool, skins, and hides, part of which she was discharging this morning at the wharf of the Central Produce Market. Advice from the Rio Negro valley is interesting. The stationing of a division of the Army is infusing fresh life into everything, from Cordoba, on the banks of the Rio Agrio at the gates of Chile, to Patagonias and Vidma on the Rio Negro and but a few miles from the Atlantic. Land freights have risen and the Government has to pay enormous charges for conveyance of materials, goods, and accoutrements up to the Neuquen. Our readers may well open their eyes when they hear that as high as 150 gms per ton has been charged. A friend from the valley informs us that an alfalfa press the freight on which amounted to 300 gms, from Buenos Aires to Patagonias by water, cannot be conveyed from Patagonias to the Neuquen under 700 gms. The valley is much in need of Mr. Barrow's Strawberry Railway.

The decree has been issued authorizing the delivery of the million dollars loaned by the Nation to Provinces of Tucuman. The latter, however, does not get ship plasters but internal bonds, and will not receive any at all until the Public Works Department has approved the plans of the work to be carried out. When this is done the bonds will be handed over according as the progress of the work demands.

We see that the Banco de Cuyo, which was supposed to have made such a bad smash-up that the hopes of getting a moratorium were of the slightest, has been able to put such a good face on it that the moratorium has been granted. Matters were evidently not quite so black as painted.

The Pampa Central is going ahead steadily and not at all slowly, as will be seen from the following official data of the movement of animals, wool, etc.:

	1894	1895
Head		
Sheep.....	217,741	429,689
Cattle.....	109,574	161,095
Wool (tons).....	8,630	12,230

whilst the clearance as represented in value stands at \$8,875,916 for 1895 as against \$6,546,563 in 1894. The same appreciable improvement is reported in other items and also in the revenue. We note that the Salesian Fathers are bent on founding a School in the Capital of the territory, and the Salesian hospital, two institutions very badly needed.

Rosario advises report a syndicate sounding the local capitalists with a view to raising the capital necessary to buy up the Aguas Corrientes, Drainage and Electric Light works. It will take some capital to do it, but Rosario is not a one-horse place by any means, and if it sets itself to task it will go through, especially

as the proprietors will not belabor to realize on anything like reasonable terms.

Saturday March 14th 1896.

The fortnightly and weekly gold liquidation came off this morning in a steady market. Gold did not remain over, nor did it rule short, and this balanced affairs. As was expected, the cash requirements were unusually heavy, over seven hundred thousand dollars changed hands; the premium opened at 207.50%, rose to 209%, and closed at 208.50%. Four hundred thousand dollars were sold for the end of the month; the premium opened at 210.50%, rose to 213%, and closed at 211%. Fifty thousand dollars were sold for the end of April; the premium opened at 215.50%, fell to 214.50%, and closed at 216%. Fifty thousand dollars were also sold for the end of May; the premium opened at 217% and closed at 220%. Something was done for end of June at 222%. The contango paid to-day is well worth noticing. The turn-over in gold at the first ring exceeded \$1,300,000.

Stocks and shares were nearly forgotten in the feverish excitement of the gold settlement. National Cedula F were firm at 83. La Plata Cedula changed hands at 18.40 and Catalinas shares at 4.80 to 4.70.

There was a great squeeze for paper money to-day and there was monetary anguish in some quarters. We heard of offers of 1 1/2% for fifteen days for large amounts, so one can imagine the crush and the pressure. At the banks paper discounts were quoted steady at 8 1/2 to 9% per annum. The demand for gold is nil and rates are nominal. The R. M. S. Danube has arrived with a consignment of one hundred thousand sovereigns.

Mr. Templeton, the well-known money-broker, took leave of his many friends on Change. He left for Montevideo to catch the fine Pacific boat bound for England. Mr. Templeton goes to Glasgow, but does not promise to return, but he has been so many years, at least 38, connected with the River Plate and all its vicissitudes that we feel sure that he will be back in Buenos Ayres before another twelve-month. We wish him a pleasant voyage and join in all the good wishes of his legion of friends, say the whole market.

The following are the wool and cereal exports for the week:

	Tons	\$ gold
Wheat.....	27,000 equal	607,500
Maize.....	22,000 "	352,000
Linseed.....	8,800 "	354,400
Wool.....	7,700 "	1,593,900
Total.....		2,887,800
Last week's.....		3,596,000
Balance in favor of last week.....		708,200

There has been a falling-off all round, 7,000 tons in wheat, 10,000 tons in maize, 5,200 tons in linseed and 1,800 tons in wool.

Further particulars, or rather details, of the big blaze at Rio Santiago were to the fore to-day. Yesterday though the fire had been mastered it was smouldering all day long. The mole suffered to an extent of about 80 metres on the side of the entrance canal, and the losses of the Moles and Deposit Company, which are covered by insurance to the amount of \$100,000, are estimated as follows:

	\$
Building.....	150,000
Almaco, materials etc.....	8,000
Furniture, fittings.....	4,500
Repairs and gallops.....	1,000
Repairs mole.....	4,000
	167,500

The other losses are returned: Live-stock Inspection Office \$350, Kingsland & Brougham \$1,200, Brochi (bar) \$12,000 covered by insurance \$5,000, Garcia Balbini \$8,000, Marcos Polver (house along-side) \$5,000 insured for \$4,000 and Mombeli \$1,000 insured for \$600. This makes the fourth blaze there, and as from the nature of the business conducted there, it is not likely to be the last, more precautions are extremely advisable.

To-day at 2 p. m. there was a crowd at the Caja de Conversion to witness the cremation of the 2 million shipplasters turned over as profits of the Banco de la Nacion during 1895. It is not an every-day business this burning of two millions, but it would be much more imposing and effective if a bonfire were made in the Plaza de Victoria and the pueblo, the hot police, all cordially invited to look on.

To show how little we know of the interior, especially the northern part, we were quite taken a back and back to-day at learning that a gentleman named Oliver has arrived down from Salta on business connected with his tramway in that city. We shall make amends for such ignorance by making it a point, next time we are in Salta, to do the round trip over that line.

The amount of gold withdrawn from the liquidation counter to-day was 730,000 \$—less than expected. The liquidator called an auction and bought \$200,000 at 207.70% premium.

His Majesty's Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Thornton, has asked the Minister of Finance for all the Regulations and Decrees referring to the export of live stock, to send them to his Government.

The "Graneros de Rosario" Company have asked the Finance Minister to order the Customs guard on their premises to be withdrawn, as they have finished their work for the season.

Monday, March 16th 1896.

The gold market ruled dull, but very firm this morning, which is all the more significant as news all round was satisfactory. Advice from the West Coast announced that the negotiations in Santiago were progressing most favorably, and assurances came from the Government House in the Plaza Mayo that relations with Chile were never on a more cordial footing; furthermore, that never before was the boundary negotiation on such a basis of probable settlement. We have heard this stated so often in the last six months that we must involuntarily smile at the dismal repetition of these time-honored assurances. The market at large, it must be acknowledged, attaches very little importance to this Chilean question, although some parties endeavor to make a mountain out of a mole-hill. What moves the market upwards to-day is not the Chilean bug-bear, nor the fever scare, but a conviction that gold has touched bottom at 200% premium, and the very bears who make such heaps of money in the cold confirm this belief by their daily purchases.

The semi-official announcement, made with clarion blasts, that the Minister of Finance has paid seven millions sterling to meet the war expenditure of the last twelve months, only confirms our belief that gold is cheap at 200% premium. We know very well that the ordinary revenue of the Nation does not even suffice to meet the ordinary expenditure, and the deficit and extraordinary expenses must be met with credits abroad. These credits, though they may be spread over two or three years for payment, must be paid, and hence the suspicion that gold under such circumstances cannot fall much. We congratulate the Minister on his powerful ability in securing money for all the armament at a moment when foreign complications injured national credit; but all the same, Argentina must prepare to pay seven millions sterling of extraordinary expenditure in war material, and the bare announcement ought to put up the price of gold.

History repeats itself. After the Mulita Pax Mission of the Chilean Archbishop to Buenos Ayres, Minister Quiroga Costa left bearing with him the final propositions of the Argentine Government. These propositions, which were the wishes of the Santiago Government, and then Morla Vicuña, Chilean Minister in Montevideo, stepped in; his intervention has evidently met with no success, and now we hear that the Argentine Secretary of Legation in Chile, Daniel Garcia Mansilla, left Buenos Aires last week for Chile with "la ultima palabra" of the Argentine Government. This international comedy, the game of cross purposes, will be probably carried on for another six months, but we doubt if the play will last much longer, as in Chile the Opposition party are making this international difficulty a lever for upsetting a Government that is certainly not popular.

Advices from Mendoza report the whole province quaking with apprehension that the upheaval in Valparaiso may extend along the Argentine side, as yesterday morning there was a pretty stiff shock about 9 o'clock that passed off fortunately without consequences. The cattle trade with Chile is not promising; only the best lots saleable and at low prices. The vineyards in general have given a splendid output, as also the alfalfa. There is great demand for the season's wines. B. Ayres firms being busy picking up all they can lay hands on.

The following is the return of the Inland Revenue (excise) for month of Feb. in Litres \$

	\$
Alcohol.....	4,075,948
Beer.....	4,235,105
Wine.....	88,148
Playing cards.....	1,126
Tobacco.....	364,526
Matches.....	109,501
Interest.....	718
Fines.....	1,900
Total.....	\$1,694,457

It must be very consoling to the Minister to see the revenue on this head showing so promisingly. In previous months the returns were barely 1/2 a million, so that February in spite of being a short month is considerably ahead. Probably Lent and Carnival caused a spurt both in liquor and cigars.

The Governor opened the sessions of the Mendoza Legislature yesterday with the usual message, which gives an insight into the financial state of the Province. H. E. did not bother the legislature with any details about the foreign debt, contenting himself with the rather bare declaration that the arrangement with the bond-holders has been carried out and payment effected to December 31st 1895, whilst in Treasury Bills there is only \$823 out. As regards the revenue, the total amounted to \$890,000 of which licenses stand for \$78,000, land tax \$130,000 and vineyards \$110,000. Of the total area of 12,234 hectares under vines only 8500 at present pay tax, but the remainder will gradually come in according as the term of exoneracion (5 years) matures; last year's plantations are returned at 940 hectares with a total of \$250,000 plants. H. E. reports the march of the bank very prosperous; accounts current \$14,000,000, exchange bills \$2,000,000, discounts \$2,600,000 and profits \$500,000, the cash on hand being stated at \$40,000,000 which is clearly a mistake for \$4,000,000.

It is rumored in the market that one of our oldest foreign houses goes into voluntary liquidation.

At the Government House there is now a far greater crowd than at the Bolsa, and the business going on at the Departments of War and Marine seems to be greater than ever before known in this country. The hall of the Government House was far more crowded to-day than the hall of the Bolsa.

In the Berlin papers recently the wheat imported from some countries was mentioned as of such bad quality as to be injurious to the public health when converted into bread. The Health Board of the German capital having analyzed the several classes of wheat in question—17 from abroad, and 17 from different parts of Germany—found in all of them a number of bacteria, Russia flour containing the largest number, 4,636,000 in a single grain of flour. In a single grain of German wheat 14,000 to 280,000 were found in each grain of wheat, and in the Russian 256,000 to 390,000 bacteria. In Argentine wheat only 11,000 bacteria per grain were found. This should give Argentine wheat a tremendous boom in Europe.

Tuesday, March 17th 1896.

The current has changed, or not so much changed, perhaps, as settled down determinedly for a rise, and even the bears now have pulled down their flag, reversed their colors and arranged their plan of campaign for a stiffening market. It is evidently quite clear, therefore, that as the fall is concerned we have seen bottom. Whether it be the Chilean question or other items in the transandine and transcendental category, the fact remains that the bears have got their quinquies. They have pocketed their gains and slunk quietly out of the speculation, leaving the market at the mercy of the new feeling which makes out gold apparently cheap at any price, \$16.50 for end of March and \$20.50 for end of April. Such brilliant contango alone would upset an army of bears; nearly two points for end of month and almost double that for end of next month. Such differences must put every dollar available into gold, as it is a splendid business without risk—buying for cash and selling on time with the gold as security on a rising market. No wonder

the bears abandoned their prey, frightened off by the prospects before them. Both bulls and bears are, therefore, now in the same groove, and though it will not suit either to "rush" matters, the outlook is fixedly bullish.

The bullish feeling lasted out the day; in fact it got even more pronounced as the hours ran out, the intense firmness, astonishing even the bulls themselves, whilst the bears, the few that were left, wondered and pondered and asked themselves what was up? "The Chilean question," they said, "has not developed any new phases. The fever scare is dead and buried—a circumstance—an episode, and not a perturbing factor from a speculative point of view." But whilst they pondered and wondered the quotations kept creeping up. The bulls on the other hand, chuckling with delight over the firm hold they now have on the market, spoke in an insinuating way of the Government's needs, a drop in exchange, recrudescence of the fever in Rio, unequivocally bumptious tone of the Chilean Press on the limits question, and whatever else suggested itself in this regard. The bears contended that this was all ancient history, and probably the secret, if it can be called so, of the violence of the rise can be safely ascribed to the turn in the speculation which has swept the bears off their legs and carried most of them over to the bullish ranks.

There is some inquiry for Quilmes Beer Company shares, and we learn from a leading broker that these shares are for the most part held in Europe; their par value is five thousand francs and they can't be bought here for ten thousand francs, which has been freely offered for them. This shows what a splendid enterprise this Quilmes beer factory has proved. It ranks second only to the Liebig Fray Bentos Company.

Respecting the Ferro Carriles Pobladores shares, for which there has been some enquiry within the last few days, we hear that the last quotation was 18, but few holders are willing to sell at that low figure.

A big failure is reported from over the river. Messrs. Mann Brothers and Co., millers, with important business relations with this market, have filed the petition of bankruptcy themselves.

Bragado, though not on a level, from a cereal point of view, with other partidos is by no means in the one-horse category. The total area of the partido is 114 leagues with 18,200 inhabitants. The chacras, as a rule, run to 200 squares. Mr. Garibaldi is one of the biggest farmers. He has no less than 5 leagues under cultivation, supplying his chaceiros with everything and liquidating accounts at end of year. The total area of the partido under maize is 30,000 hectares, of which this year 10,000 are lost through sowing late, the remaining 20,000 being calculated to yield 52,000 tons, or say at the rate of about 2 1/2 tons the hectare. The wheat yield is calculated so low that the crop will not go, if it meets, the local demand; 600 kilos the hectare is all the farmers expect, when the yield in ordinary circumstances should be a 1 1/2 ton. Last year Bragado turned out 500,000 fanegas, being ahead of 9 de Julio and Chacabuco. With the great facility for transport that the partido offers it is bound to go in very extensively for agriculture, though up to the present the graziers interest has been predominant.

The following is a minute table of the branches of the National Mortgage Bank. The table gives us the importance and business of each branch in the different provinces:

	Current loans	Passive loans
La Plata.....	5,850,150	708,981
Rosario.....	3,807,240	338,250
Santa Fe.....	3,664,710	856,779
Parana.....	3,378,250	341,661
Uruguay.....	2,644,940	249,386
Corrientes.....	2,664,900	616,949
Cordoba.....	2,327,300	900,828
Santiago.....	2,317,490	599,411
Tucuman.....	3,855,810	121,527
Salta.....	3,757,130	234,722
Jujuy.....	949,940	42,517
Rioja.....	528,490	149,445
Catamarca.....	646,805	78,507
San Luis.....	2,251,800	529,239
Mendoza.....	6,418,210	611,914
San Juan.....	4,120,840	490,294
	53,180,300	6,480,487

According to this the average comes out as follows:—La Plata 12/6, Rosario 8/7, Santa Fe 9/8, Parana 10/1, Uruguay 9/4, Corrientes 23/1, Cordoba 15/8, Santiago 25/8, Tucuman 2/1, Salta 6/2, Jujuy 4/5, Rioja 28/2, Catamarca 12/5, San Luis 23/3, Mendoza 9/5 and San Juan 11/8.

The Provincial Mortgage Bank cannot even by a stretch of the imagination be styled elastic. Its business is carried on with such awful secrecy it is only by training the ingenuity that a guess can be made at what is going on. The establishment is not over fortunate with its foreclosures. But the wonder would be if it were. Leaving aside the question of whether the reserve is in accordance with market values, we know of several instances where properties have been foreclosed and put up for auction without the owners even being aware of the fact, and this gives rise to untold annoyance and inconvenience as well as being detrimental to the interests of the bank itself. If the owners are in blissful ignorance, what must the general public be? There is no publicity given to the auctions; they come off simply because the auctioneer has orders to sell and he has to rely for buyers on the few that follow the foreclosure list with care in the hope of picking up a "pichincha," taking care to this end to keep the matter as secret as a conspiracy.

We note by La Plata advices that 4 properties were realized by the bank yesterday, and here are the results, as bare and meagre in detail as they well could be; if the market can form any estimate of value from them it is working a miracle:

2 chacras in Loberia, reserve \$2,519 for \$4,300, buyer Francisco Gonzalez.
1 chacra in Section C. La Plata, reserve \$15,275 for \$16,965, buyer Juan Cortaborda.
Property in Cuartel 7, Barracas al Sud, reserve \$104,400 for \$114,200, buyer Juan Montenegro.

It would be much more satisfactory for the bank and the mortgagors and the public, three leading factors in this business, if the Government or the board of the Bank, or whoever has the management of the affair, named Punes and Lagos or Bullrich

auctioneers and have the sale brought off here in Buenos Aires marts. The present system is perfectly rotten. It is not even an apology for what it should be, but it is just as likely to remain unchanged as not, as if anybody with a jury mast for a head could not see its manifest disadvantages. The bank, perhaps, does not wish to realize; if so the system is irrevocable.

Mr. Martin Meyer, the leading hide-broker, reports as follows for the fortnight:

Sales from 1st to 15th March:—
Dry ox hides for North America—
No sales.
5,000 hides for the North of the Continent—
"Matadero" ox and cow hides; prices nominal.
Camp hides, second-class, at \$2.50 and \$3.30 gold.
20,000 hides for France, Italy and Spain.
6,000 classified and "desecho" hides from this province at \$3.20 to 2.80 gold.
4,000 Entre Rios and Corrientes at \$2.90 and 3.00 gold.
2,900 Cordobeses and Santaferinos at \$2.80 to 3.00 gold.
1,500 Paraguays reshipped at \$3 to 3.10 gold.

In stock—10,000 hides from this province, 6,000 Corrientes and 2,000 Entre Rios. Total in stock 18,000 hides.

"Saladero" salted ox hides—
7,000 steer hides, 80 kilos, at \$19 to 20 gold. In stock 12,000 hides.

"Matadero" salted ox hides—
6,000 hides at reserved price. In stock 6,000 hides.

"Saladero" tallow—
600 pipes and bordelases at \$9 1/4 gold. No stock.

"Matadero" tallow—
500 pipes and bordelases at reserved price. No stock.

Salted "potro" hides—
7,000 hides, 15 kilos, at \$3.30 and 3.40 gold. No stock.

Potro grease—\$2.80 to 2.60% gold. Jerked beef—No sales.

The saladero "faena" has been as follows during the years 1894, 1895 and 1896:

	1894	1895	1896
Rio Grande.....	76,000	70,000	120,000
Rivers			
A. Republic.....	244,600	299,500	247,300
B. Oriental.....	131,800	169,800	187,300
Buenos Aires.....	177,600	234,700	175,000
Montevideo.....	628,800	744,000	735,000

The Montevidean markets show no sign of improvement. Wheat owes its fall to the local millers, who refuse to pay the current prices. Sellers held out to-day for 2.60 and 2.70, and for superior qualities 2.90. It is some time since the high price of 2.90 has been asked, and an outsider doubts whether exporters or millers will be able to meet the offer. The sales came to about 3,250 bags, the prices ran from 2.50 to 2.70. Maize is still in the back ground; little or no animation is noticed on the part of buyers, in fact exporters seem to have withdrawn from that circle; the "consumo" operates in a very gingerly manner, and only picked up some 800 bags at 95 cents.

A couple of sales were noticed in the saladero line. Messrs. Anaga and Irigoyen sold 2,000 hides of 31.21 kilos at 19.50, and 100 pipes of tallow at 9.15.

Nothing was done in wool; the markets have lost all their former activity, the result being a blank that depresses all interested in the article.

The following has been exported during the year 1896:

	4,587,229	kilos
Bran.....	978,641	
"Bread".....	878,657	
Bird seed.....	1,886,679	
Hay.....	657,266	
Barley.....	11,062,538	
Flour.....	67,645,707	
Maize.....	651,174	
Hay.....	122,010	
Broom-straw.....	639,805	
Lined in grain.....	549,789	
" " steam.....	632,806	
Beans.....	38,394	
Peanut.....	24,960	
Wheat.....	99,964,568	

Wednesday, March 18th 1896.

If the bears expected any relief to-day, they were most woefully disappointed. The bulls were in possession and they kept them there. The gold quotations ran riot. Taking full advantage of the flowing tide everything was snapped up, at the ring as fast as the sellers turned up and the prices shot to 819 for cash and 820.50 for end of month almost before business was fairly in swing. There was in fact no disposition to sell on time except in certain

steamer; Tottenham got very excited, called for his servant to bring him fourteen plates, fourteen of his cards, and fourteen bullets, and he sent the servant round with a plate, a card and a bullet to each of the fourteen gentlemen who had insulted him. He called upon Bruce to land him at Zarate in the morning to fight fourteen duels before breakfast, as he stated openly on the deck of the steamer, that he would shoot them all before he took his coffee next morning. Bruce was furious, the passengers were astounded, and Bruce saved the situation by refusing to stop the steamer until she reached Rosario.

There is a long chapter in this book on the timber industry of the islands which reminds us that some thirty years ago one of the first merchants of Buenos Aires threw up his house of business to start tree planting there he planted; millions and millions of Eucalyptus, then, tired of the solitude, he came back to town, and how many of us are the same? At our first visit to the island we are fairly captivated by the scenery and wish to close our life's chapter in such an earthly paradise; we settle down in a most bewitching spot, on the Carapachay, and before a month is about we tire of the scene and wish to get back to town.

The book before us contains so many chapters of special interest on the struggling industries of these islands that we close it up now, with the promise to open it on a future occasion when we shall have more space to discuss those industries and convey to our readers some idea of the most beautiful, the most enchanting, the most neglected and the most distressful paradise of the River Plate, called "The Tempe Argentina."

STORM CLOUDS IN EUROPE.

The intrigues of European diplomatists and the events reported in the appended telegram are calculated to inspire the most serious misgivings. The question of the evacuation of Egypt throws its black shadow across the continent. It is the culmination of all the difficulties with which the various Foreign Offices have been grappling within the last three months. Events would seem to be impelling the powers to test their much-vaunted strength.

The Cuban Revolution.
The Venezuelan Difficulty.
The Armenian Question.
The Abyssinian Campaign.
The Japanese Raid.
The Madagascar Protectorate.

And now the Dongola Expedition, which unveils the great question of the evacuation of Egypt, have been isolating certain powers, uniting others, and warning all to prepare for the emergency. The Franco-Russian pact, the Triple Alliance, the proud isolation of England, the pretensions of the United States—these are the great features of the moving tableau. Three continents are playing with their destinies, and one feels that the laurel-crowned Clio has finished a chapter of history and is beginning another.

That events are marching fast the appended telegrams show, and there is quite a River Plate mutability of affairs in Europe. Only the other day the great ambition of France was to close this marvellous century by a colossal exhibition of industry—in a word by the triumph of peace. Nothing else was talked of. The site for the exhibition was chosen and the money voted. To-day the voice of France is for war, and instead of industry and art galleries, our mercurial neighbors talk of sending a fleet to Alexandria and precipitating events that may change the map and destinies of nations.

The following are the latest telegrams depicting the ominous turn of events in Europe and Africa:—

Paris, 18th.—Within the last 24 hours the position of international affairs has become most serious, and it is said that the French Government will send the Mediterranean fleet under Admiral Gervais to Alexandria. The squadron comprises seven first class battle-ships, two first class cruisers, eight third class cruisers, and a flotilla of torpedo boats. The *Figaro* states that the second Mediterranean squadron under Admiral Cuverville will also be sent to Egyptian waters. The squadron comprises five first class battle-ships, one first class cruiser, 4 third class cruisers and nine torpedo-boats.

All the papers, without distinction of political color are hostile to England and urge the Government to stop at nothing until Great Britain evacuates Egypt.

In the course of an interview, a diplomat informed the *Journal* that he thought France, Germany and Russia would act in concert to oblige England to evacuate Egypt.

A telegram from a press-correspondent in Constantinople states that the Sultan is quite indignant that the Khedive should defray the cost of the Dongola Expedition.

The French and Russian Ambassadors have had a long interview with the Sultan.

France, Russia and Turkey have filed a formal protest against the Dongola Expedition.

London, 18th.—The papers comment violently on the attitude of the Parisian press and deny the right of France to interfere in Egyptian matters. The opi-

nion of the London press is that England will carry out the Dongola Expedition in spite of all opposition.

The report that France is sending a fleet to Alexandria has created little or no sensation here.

Cairo, 18th.—The first corps of the Dongola Expedition has left. It comprises the 5th, 6th and 11th battalions of auxiliary troops, headed by the 1st battalion of the 64th Staffordshire infantry, under Colonel Alfred Thomas Beale. General Nitchener is the commander-in-chief. The Khedive harangued the troops.

(See *Havas Telegrams*.)

LONDON LETTER.

GENERAL TOPICS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Feb. 19.

It is quite a treat to get back to general topics and see the debates on the address closed and Parliament hard at work on parochial business: "terrible murders, fires and divorce suits have gone up quite 1. The last thing in the "haute politique" was the election of Mr. Dillon as chairman of the Irish Parliamentary party, in consequence of Mr. Sexton's decided refusal of that thorny position. There was no other candidate, but the Healyites opposed Mr. Dillon as a matter of form. He was, however, elected by a majority of 33 to 21 votes. The very same night in the House Mr. Healy completely took the lead, as if he were representative of the party. There is no doubt about Mr. Tim Healy's exceptional talent, and in writing to Mr. Sexton assuring him of his highest consideration and regard, he appeared in an amiable light. But Mr. Sexton knew him, as you will see by his reply, and pointed to scathing accusations against himself in Mr. Healy's newspaper. Mr. Sexton's future is a mystery. Some think that he intends to abandon politics altogether, whilst others imagine he will sever his connection with the Irish party, and eventually sit for an English constituency as a simple Liberal, preparing himself for office when the Liberals return to power. He is a great loss to the Irish party. Many attribute the collapse of the debate on the address to the disorganisation of the Irish Nationalists, whom Mr. Dillon has not got in hand, and perhaps never will. This is a pity, because the *quasi* Home Rule debate on the release of the dynamite prisoners discovered a certain softness on the Unionist side. A softness partly occasioned by telling but not very accurate comparisons between the treatment of our Irish political prisoners and the magnanimity of the Boers in Jameson's case. As just said, the comparison is not very accurate, but it served poor Mr. Davitt's purpose in again airing his own reminiscences of unjust incarceration, and it gave Mr. Swift McNeil the opportunity of making an apt quotation from the Bible about the ten thousand talents and the hundred pieces. The debate was also made illustrious by the parliamentary *debut* of the great historian Mr. Lecky. He acquitted himself well. His maiden speech was delivered with ease, excepting a nervous action of the hands. It was also sound and liberal for a Tory? Dublin University member. He did not vote, but was evidently half disposed to do so on the side of clemency. So also Mr. H. Plunkett. Even *les deux* Balfours were mercifully disposed, but like Mr. Asquith, the responsibility of office present or to come, hardened their hearts. The end of it will be that sooner or later an amnesty will be granted. Mr. Bowles, the Cissie Loftus of the Lobby of the House, was very successful in taking off what are called the "leekydaisical" oddities of the gaunt but striking-looking historian. These are repeated in the comic papers.

In reference to Sir Horace Farquhar's puffing of the Chartered Company in Parliament, *Truth* launches into a financial statement of its own in regard to the position of that concern. The Company, says Sir Horace, will have £600,000 in cash when it has paid off all its debentures, and he pointed to the railroads that it had made as evidence of its wealth. "Now," says *Truth*, "what are the facts?" When formed its nominal capital was £1,000,000 in £1 shares. Two thirds were promoters' free shares, and one third for which cash was paid. This £250,000 seems to have been speedily exhausted. The Company borrowed large sums from the De Beers diamond Company, of which Mr. Rhodes was the leading spirit. This, too, was exhausted. Mr. Rhodes and his gang made advances to the Company in order to stave off collapse. Finding no gold in Mashouland, after an abortive but expensive attempt to steal territory from Portugal, they forced a quarrel on Lobengula and seized on Matabeleland. At once the capital was doubled by the simple process of giving to Mr. Rhodes and his gang one million of shares in consideration of certain promoter's rights that they had reserved to themselves. This, of course, produced no money. The shares, which had stood at about two thirds their par value, were forced up to a huge premium, and these 500,000 new £1 shares were issued at £3 10s. per share. This gave the Company £1,750,000. With this sum it paid off its debt to the

De Beers Company and to the Rhodes financial gang, and as would appear from Sir Horace Farquhar's statement it has in hand £600,000, these repayments and costs of the Matabele war having absorbed £1,500,000. As regards the railroads there has been no expenditure of the company on them. They are separate concerns and have been made with money procured "ad hoc" from the public. The nominal capital of the company, being, therefore, £2,500,000 in £1 shares, of which only 750,000 represent any cash payment; they were forced up by means of puffs and Stock Exchange manoeuvres to £9 per share, i.e., to £22,500,000. They now stand at £5 per share, i.e., they are supposed to represent a capital of £12,500,000; obviously both figures are absurd. No paying gold has been discovered in Matabeleland in such quantities as to make it a valuable asset. Only pocket gold and in a very refractory ore has been found.

Your readers will refer to *Truth* for the long article, some parts of which I have quoted. "Scrutator" refers to Mr. Rhodes' opinion in the *Daily News*, that Charterland has an agricultural value as a proof that it has not much faith in its mining capacities. "Scrutator" does not believe much in its agricultural value and estimates the maximum value of Charterland at one million pounds. Shut up in the four corners of Charterland, without power to steal, its shares he thinks are a very doubtful investment at any price.

I write again by the Danube and see nothing to-night worth enumerating your space with further. The stock market is firm, and Argentines and Uruguayans are sought for.

The inquest on the old gentleman, Mr. Smith, who in his lonely residence at Muswell Hill was robbed and murdered, has taken place with a verdict of found murdered by some one unknown. There are reports of confession which are not much noticed, and in point of fact there is yet no clue to the culprits. We do not know if they were "cracksmen" or, as some think, family connections of the deceased.

* * *

Jameson is to be defended by the pick of the bar, Sir Edward Clarke, Sir Frank Lockwood, Q. C. M. P.; W. F. Carson, Q. C. M. P.; and Mr. C. F. Gill.

ROSARIO.

SEWAGE AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

TRAMWAY CO. v. MUNICIPALITY.

HARVEST AND C.A. NOTES.

PREDICTIONS OF MRS. WIGGINS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

March 15th.

Dame Wiggins still continues to fulfill her forecast of a wet season, much to the disgust of the harvesters. Last night we had a jolly good and steady down-pour, accompanied by thunder and lightning, which lasted till the small hours of the morning, and "it is an ill wind that blows nobody good," so this rain has come down on us as an emissary of health by cleaning our streets and our imperfect, or rather unfinished sewage system, which is a continuous source of danger to the public.

As our city fathers take more interest in launching into unjust lawsuits, than in looking after the public welfare, this sewage business is left in "statu quo," and Mrs. Wiggins is likely to look down on our city in her full and waning beauty for a very long time before anything definite and common sense is done towards removing this Dionysius sword, which is hanging over the Damocles head of our population, and probably not till a stiff reminder in the shape of some epidemic or other brings our communal authorities to a sense of the responsibilities they incur by not attending to nature's most important law—that of public health.

Even now, when no resident epidemic reigns amongst us, the rate of mortality in Rosario is shameful, it being worthy of note and comment that something like 75 % of the deaths are children. Badly, if filtered at all, river water, and a want of proper sewage is answerable for this as primary causes, and our Municipality for not taking immediate steps to remove them.

Mr. Ross is on the highway of winning his question against the Municipality. He, as usual, does not let the grass grow under his feet, and, I believe, went to Buenos Aires to consult a lawyer, (this looks bad for our local wig and gown fraternity)—who I think was Dr. Pellegrini, and it seems that the municipal council have commenced to lay their wise heads together, in order to make an honourable retreat, before the amount which Mr. Ross demands for daily damages, while his tramways are stopped, grows up to a figure that will take our Municipality's receipts for a year. All the same, it will cost it a good penny, and the pity is that it is the community who will pay for the whistle, and not, as it should be, those who acted precipitately in the affair, without consulting either the rights of the "empresario," or the convenience of the public.

The news of the harvest are slightly more satisfactory, although a great part

of the crop, linseed principally, is being found fault with, on account of dampness. Great quantities of grain are daily being brought in the Central Argentine doing the most in this respect, owing to the number of their cargo rolling stock, the facilities and additions supplied to shipping stations, and the admirable discipline which reigns throughout in the administration of this company. Mr. Loveday, the sub-manager, is displaying a competency and activity of which we are not surprised, as his reputation preceded him, to his actual post, in which, and in the eventual one of manager he will hold, his experience of the country will find a wide field of action for developing and increasing the traffic of the C. A. R. and the extensive districts it serves.

As a postscript to this chapter, I have a suggestion to make, and it refers to the sleeping carriages lately built. These are magnificent in all details, but some mistake must have been made in the dimensions of the upper row of berths, which are veritable hen-coops and most uncomfortable. I tried one of them, and after doing a monkey climb to get to it, found it narrow, short, and with very low roof. If to this is added, the vitiated atmosphere, which the "upper ten" get from their "low neighbours" who are stretched on magnificent and well ventilated couches you will not be surprised that I came down in a hurry and commenced to philosophise on the fallacy of the old saying about "the who pays his money gets his choice." Why, said I to myself, as I stepped on the leg of my under neighbour should this fellow stretch on a fine, semi-matrimonial bed for two and a half dollars, and I and the other top chaps be obliged for the same money to travel in hen-coops? I refer such grave matters to our friend the Traffic Manager in the hope he will take notice of this voice from the clouds.

Mrs. Wiggins, who is a wise and bright old lady, predicts fine weather till her next phase—then a jolly good storm for which the Chilean earthquake vibrations will have mainly to account. She also predicts, (her scope of knowledge goes beyond that of her Pergamino amasakes)—that good old Menelik will shortly shake hands with King Humbert, if the latter means not to lick him out of his own native land. Also that the game of hide and seek going on in Cuba between Maceo and Weyler will come to an unexpected end, through an unsuspected cause, and much to the disgust of the latter.

Leo.

A STORY OF CORRIENTES.

(Written for the STANDARD by W. F. B.)

II.

While I was resting under the ombú, I don't know whether it was the oppressive heat, or the long ride made me fall asleep, and I was awakened by a loud peal of thunder, and on looking around, I saw the sky had got cloudy, and the dark clouds I had seen in the distance swept incessantly across the sky, while the waters of the Ibera, impelled by the rising gale, made the great lake look like a sea, and its waves came tumbling and breaking in foam and spray among the green "uncos" that were bending to and fro on the sandy shore, starting the water fowl, and making them scream unceasingly, as if enjoying the storm.

I saddled up my horse as quickly as possible and rode for a small "rancho" I saw in the distance, to escape the thunder storms that occur so frequently here in summer, and are often accompanied by hailstones which often fall larger than a pigeon's egg.

On getting to the "rancho" I saw an old man in it, who invited me in, which I did immediately, as the rain was now coming down in torrents. He soon heated some water and handed me a "mate." I returned him the compliment by giving him a "traguito" out of my brandy flask. I soon found out my host to be a talkative old man; so I asked him about the cart wheels I had seen in the "cañada" and about the fine ombú tree, and he commenced as follows:

About thirty years ago, there lived a wealthy estanciaero and his wife where the ombú tree stands. The wife having completely lost the use of one of her legs, and he having heard about the miraculous Virgin of Itati, whose fame had spread all over Corrientes, resolved to take her there, and see if she would get cured. After a long journey and many difficulties, he reached Itati and she having gone through the usual ceremonies and prayers, and having made of course an offering which is usually placed at the foot of the miraculous statue, regained the complete use of her leg, and was able to walk about as well as ever. And after spending a month there, very pleasantly, bathing in the river, and praying in the church, they came back. And as they were close to the Estancia and crossing the cañada, my host says he rode up to them, and asked the lady if "La Santa Virgen" had cured her. She replied she had, but that she was "una Virgen muy interesada," for it cost her an offering of ten gold ounces. And as soon as she said this the ground opened up and swallowed the cart she was in up to the tops of the wheels. The old lady jumping out in her fright, hurt her leg, and lost the complete use of it

and died about a year after. Her husband sold off his 4000 cows, and as he was known to be very rich, foolishly lived alone, and was attacked some years after by 5 bandits during a revolution, and he refusing to say where his money was hid, they burnt his "rancho", and tied him hand and foot, and placed his feet in the fire, and as they were turning off, asked him again where it was, and as he still refused to divulge the secret, they cut his head off.

No one has cared to live near the ombú since, as blue lights are said to be seen there at night accompanied by unearthly sounds. The old man said a neighbour of his, knowing the estanciaero had received a large quantity of gold and silver for his cattle, concluded he had it buried somewhere. For in those days revolutions occurred just as frequently as they do at present, and there were no such things as banks, or safes, to keep money in, and consequently it was the custom and the safest place to keep it hid in the ground, especially in time of revolution, as stray hands of revolutionists were continually roaming about, sacking any place, where they were not many ponies. This occurs up to the present day in Corrientes during revolutions.

The man, in order to make sure of finding the hidden treasure begged the assistance of the Virgin of Itati, and offered up a "velorio" to her. These "velorios" the Corrientinos are particularly fond of, and consist of lighting a few tallow candles opposite the picture of some saint, and spending the night in company with the neighbours, praying, singing, playing cards, and drinking, and when a very young child dies they call it an "angelito", and give it a grand "velorio". A young infant was dying lately near La Cruz, and some "vecinos" and lovers of "velorios" kept going to the house, anxiously enquiring if the child had died yet, in order to ask the mother to lend it to them in order to give a grand "velorio." The poor, half broken hearted mother "A Doña Juana", ran them away with a knife in her hand. The child afterwards recovered.

In some "velorios", to make it more impressive they beat empty kerosene cans, let off shots, and dance a kind of war dance.

(To be continued.)

MYSTERIOUS POISONING CASE.

A mysterious case of poisoning has just been brought before the notice of the Juez de Instrucción Dr. Navarro, and a charge of murder has been made against the wife and the daughter of the victim. It appears that the victim, Mr. A. C., was seized one evening with violent intestinal pains and died after two or three days' suffering. The circumstances of the death awakened the suspicions of a neighbor, whose wife, by the way, was staying with the victim's family. Subsequently Mr. A. C.'s daughter went to visit the neighbor's family, and in the course of her conversation gave certain details which left little doubt as to the cause of the death.

The case was then brought to the notice of the Judge, who ordered the body to be exhumed and examined. Traces of poisoning were found. The widow and daughter were at once arrested and cross-examined. They both told more or less the same story. The wife, desirous of retaining her husband's affection, alienated by her own infidelity, consulted a fortune teller, who gave her a certain powder which was supposed to possess wonderful properties for rekindling the expiring flame of love. The powder was administered to the husband, who died.

The great question now is to decide the degree of guilt of the wife and daughter—provided of course their story be true. It may turn out that the woman was prompted by some paramour, in which case there was premeditation, and the death of A. C. would then present all the terrible features of wilful and cold-blooded murder.

RAILWAY ITEMS.

The Local Board of the Villa Maria and Rufino Railway has informed the Minister of the Interior that the Head Board in London accepts the proposed settlement of the guarantee.

The Minister of the Interior has submitted to the Attorney General the petition of the representative of the Central South American Railway for an extension of time to carry out its contract.

THEATRES.

The circus is as full as ever, and Frank Brown's programme grows more attractive every night. Last night for the first time Mlle. Godfroy performed the "Jockey Act" and was most successful. She was recalled six times, and has undoubtedly proved, that she is one of the most daring riders that has ever appeared here. The Jacopi family also, are great favorites, and certainly their acrobatic performance is of a very high order. To-night is the second "Noche de Moda" when the opportunity will be seized to introduce some novelties, such as have never been seen here before. Tickets can now be bought several days in advance, which is a great benefit as it avoids the great crush, especially on feast days or Sundays.

LA PLATA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The Chief of Police, Mr. Lozano, has authorized a categorical denial of the rumour that a number of men in the force had been suspended for dereliction of duty.

During the first fortnight of the current month 17 steamships left this port with 3126 cattle, 19438 sheep and 47 horses; the exporters being Messrs. Kingsland and Brougham, Ewart, Lengua, Smith, Hughes, Luro, Erasquin, and Co., Bosio and Camuyano and Raggio, Carneiro and Co.

The Mayor of Ayacucho, arrested on the charge of having tampered with the electoral registers, was to-day set at liberty.

Antonio Jimenez has been sentenced to 4 years' hard labour for having forged notes of the Provincial Bank.

A shed and its contents belonging to Messrs. Arenaza and Cueva in the Department of Chascomus was to-day totally destroyed by fire, involving a loss of \$2,000.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The topic of the day in English circles yesterday was, of course, the expedition to Dongola and the flare-up between Mr. John Bull and Madame La France. The best fun in the world was to see resident Britishers discussing the Egyptian question with resident Gauls: the first as cool as a cucumber, the latter gradually fizzing up like their own "glorious vintage", till the conversation had to be changed, to avoid unpleasantness. The telegrams from Paris on the subject are red-hot; and those from London are not very cool. In the midst of all the tow-row-row one broad fact stands out—the first corps of the Dongola expedition has started. Kassala, where the dancing and drunken Dervishes have collected, is now the point on which the eyes of the world are turned. One telegram says the Italians have evacuated the place; another denies this. France thinks that if it be evacuated, the "raison d'etre" of the Dongola Expedition falls to the ground. "Chère Madame! Vous êtes si naïve!" As with all the recent rows about Venezuela, the Transvaal, Armenia etc, there is the old reiteration, "It is thought that the question will be settled peaceably!" Bah! If Lord Salisbury draws back again this time, out he goes, as sure as a gun.

There were double-barrelled rumours from bumptious Chile yesterday. Some said that the B. M. was as good as settled, others that it was worse than ever. There must be some hitch. The "vox populi" says, when Minister Guerrero calls a conference of Notables to discuss the matter, Notables generally mess and muddle everything they touch. We had a sample of it here when President Pellegrini summoned them for a palaver. All he wanted them to find for him was a hare, yet they could not do it. Talking of hares, and hunting them in Santa Fé, there are hares by the billion at Tres Bonetes, on Isla Walker and at San Blas. When Admiral Kennedy was out here he shot more hares on Walker Island than he has hairs on his head, although he is not a bit bald. This is a fact, and no Hookey Walker assertion. The hares on Walker Island and San Blas are the size of fat wethers fit for shipment to Europe.

We call the attention of our pious readers to the continuation of the Corrientes story about the Virgin of Itati. The most extraordinary part has still to come.

There is a tremendous hub-bub in Rio about a forgery of 6000 contos of bank notes, in which "personages" are said to be implicated. What a scandal!

SUMNER & Co.

Have Removed their

OFFICES

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25 de MAYO

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We had yesterday the great pleasure of clasping to our editorial bosom our renowned Montevideo correspondent Stand-by O'Gorman, who has come up for a short "rato do solaz." He tells us that his principal object is a visit to Mar del Plata, to see if he cannot smash the bank there as well as Dr. Syntax. His game, however, is not roulette, but "trainte et quarante," a much more formidable business.

The news from Chile last night was unlucky, as it announced the placing of thirteen new "hitos" on the boundary line, and some of them will certainly give rise to another row like that about the "hito de San Francisco." In Santiago it was said yesterday, that a final decision as to the Boundary muddle on the part of Chile is at hand.

The kissing at the Central station today on the occasion of the departure of the Danube will present a new feature of interest, for the River Plate Polo Team starts for England, home and beauty to contest the International Cup. History records the names of the Argus expedition party, and as Clio's representative we append the patronymics of this equally important body of River Plate athletes—we had almost said heroes—but we reserve that term for their return: Messrs. H. Scott, F. Furber, M. Robson, Neuman Smith, S. Furber, and R. M. Smith—and 60 ponies. Bon voyage, good luck, and bring back the cup.

We were really under the idea that superstition had long since fled from sensible England. A charming young lady, however, recently arrived from home has quite upset our belief. As a cure for warts she seriously recommends us to rub them with a raw beefsteak; but—that's where the rub comes in—the steak must be 'stolen'! Our fair physician insisted on the efficacy of the cure with the guileless admission that she had carried out the instructions to the letter. Happy butcher!

The holders of the following numbers in yesterday's Lottery went to bed far happier than King Humbert or President Faure, with the Abyssinian and Egyptian question on their minds:—9890, \$50,000; 20,068, \$10,000; 5994, \$5,000; 3117 and 13,045, \$2,000; 22,134, 10,302, 18,343, 5489, \$1,000; 1574, 6634, 14,971, 21,327, \$1,000; 17,702, 18,840, 22,442, 8204, 3826, 4291, 9316, 11,890, 13,875, 10,337, 7307, 6754, 7592, 8482, 14,184, 20,420, 10,296, \$500.

This is kissing day in both French and English, as the Danube and Equateur both sail. A shipping subscriber told us yesterday that backing the Danube against the Equateur is like laying on a race-horse against a Clydesdale, as the Equateur is as slow as a charity sermon. The craft to back is the beautiful Duchess of Genoa, which will sail on Sunday, and show both the Englishman and Frenchman her heels on the run to Europe, although they have two days' start.

Dear old Calle 25 de Mayo, once the most English street in Buenos Aires, seems to be rapidly declining. Many years ago property in that street was as dear as in Calle Florida, but Bullrich's hammer on Wednesday knocked the bottom out of the tub of old 25 de Mayo. Twenty years ago property in that street was considered cheap at 50 dollars gold per square vara, now it only fetches 36 dollars gold per square metre, which shows what a great fall there is in property in that street. That our readers may see how much more important Calle 25 de Mayo was 30 years ago, we give the following list of English residents there in the year 1863: Mrs. Knox, Mrs. Bradley, Mrs. Griffin, Mrs. Heath, Mrs. Flynn, Mrs. Whitaker, and Mrs. Kelly, all of whom kept furnished lodgings. Then there was Maxwell's reading room, Geoghegan's Hotel Victoria, H. J. Ropes, Mrs. Admire Brown, J. Carmichael, blacksmith, John Coghlan, Government engineer; Neville Mortimer, do.; Robert Duncan, broker; Eckell's Hotel, C. Grumbin, ship chandler; John Hardy, blacksmith; Albert Herring, Dan Moody, greaser; T. Nuttall and Co., do.; J. G. Stoddart, book keeper; C. W. Benn and Co., A. H. Minurn, ship broker; H. J. Powell, do.; George Wilks, insurance agent; J. Unsworth, blacksmith, and some few others whose names we forget. The Stegmann house was considered one of the best properties in town. To-day people think Calle 25 de Mayo improved but they know little of the glorious antecedents of this old street, and Bullrich's auction on Wednesday proves that the street is not what it seems.

We have received from London a most interesting pamphlet on that most disputed of all topics, "Bimetallism," from which, the moment we have space, we shall extract, as the author offers some very new views which will interest many of our readers, and we see now by the telegrams that the English Parliament has again taken up the subject.

We welcome with much pleasure, after an absence of ten years, Mrs. W. C. Thompson, widow of our lamented friend Mr. W. C. Thompson, who years ago was known as "el chiche de los Portenos." Mrs. Thompson has come on a visit of a couple of months to her native country to see her children. She will stop with her son, Mr. H. C. Thompson (the Lord Chancellor) at Belgrano. Her numerous friends will be delighted to see her. We are happy to say she is in the best of

"LA GERMANIA"

SCHLOSSBRUNNEN

health. She arrived out in the Danube, and finds the place so much changed and improved that when she arrived by special train from La Plata her first question was—Is this really Buenos Ayres?

Our eminent medical friend Dr. J. O'Connor is about to take a short but well earned vacation and will leave town to-morrow evening for a fortnight, returning on April 5th. We wish him a very pleasant holiday.

Our French fellow citizens do not mean to allow the conduct of "la perfide Albion" in the Land of the Pharoahs to interfere with their most attractive annual Fete de St. Cloud, which will open on April 5th in the Arcadia Gardens in Calle Florida, and be more splendid than ever.

We were beginning to think that our friends the Pergamino Wigginses had "joined the majority," it was so long since we heard from them, when up they turned again yesterday as fresh as paint, with a prediction of a big storm and torrents of rain between to-day and Monday, and from Tuesday next till the 3rd of April nothing but howling wind and drenching rain all over the province of Buenos Aires. Cheerful prospect this for the owners of all the cereals piled up at the railway stations waiting for wagons.

The following paragraph will interest not only our young National Guard friends but all their relatives, as from present appearances, there is a strong probability that bullets will be flying about in the vicinity of the Andes before very long:—

"Dr. Delorme, Surgeon-in-Chief of the French Army, has been lecturing before the Paris school of Medicine on the new steel-coated rifle bullets and their effects as projected from the modern magazine rifle. The most remarkable fact in connection with them appears to be this, that they cause very little pain to those who are struck by them. At Fournies, during the riots there, one man was wounded so badly that he afterwards suffered from paralysis; yet he did not even suspect he was shot until he saw the blood stains upon his clothes. Another man who was shot through the leg described his sensations thus:—'I felt a slight shiver come over me.' Another, who was shot through the arm, could only remember that his elbow twitched, and that involuntarily he closed his fist. Dr. Delorme finds that when the bullets meet with an obstacle at a short distance, say from 100 to 150 yards, they are very apt to explode, and the pieces of metal are capable of doing serious mischief."

Our readers are, of course, aware that Grafton street in Buenos Aires is to-day one of the best streets in this city—not so unfortunate Calle San Martin, whose name, owing to its desperate condition facing the old Balsa, we now propose to change, and henceforward call it after that most awful of streets in Dublin, Stoney Batter. Calle Stoney Batter in Buenos Aires extends from the corner of Grafton street to General Mitre's house and the Nacion office, and is in such hopeless confusion at present that we fear our colleagues will have to move his printing office. We shall advise the Post Office authorities of the changed name of the street. Calle Stoney Batter is, after all, more euphonious than Calle San Martin.

Police Magistrate Gallegos was engaged yesterday in the investigation of the Cichero poisoning case. The wife and her lover had been already imprisoned and yesterday the daughter Angela was also taken to Calle Moreno, after having been examined along with one of those pestilent "adivinatoras" who is also implicated in the supposed crime. We certainly think some very drastic measures should be adopted when dealing with these scum who rob their silly sisters, and encourage them in all manner of vices.

The chief of the fire-brigade, Col. Calaza, yesterday informed Dr. Benzley that the Politeama theatre should on no account be permitted to open its doors to the public until it had been placed in such a condition as to render possible the extinction of a fire should such a calamity occur. The charge is a very serious one and the management for its own sake will doubtless at once fulfil all the requirements indicated by Col. Calaza.

We emptied our cellar yesterday in entertaining the numerous friends who trooped in to congratulate us on the discovery made by Classic that the Mylatris, mentioned by Horace in the incomparable ode to Ecin, is the Latin for Mulhall. We feel proud that "claiming kindred there, we have our claims allowed." Some ignorant and designing people have been unkind enough to say that Scavola is the author of the ode—but this is puerile. One hundred senior wranglers rolled into one and concentrated into the most powerful classic paste, could not compose such an ode—which is a genuine Horatian production, and we defy any one to prove the contrary.

We were inadvertently led into an error in announcing a ball on St. Patrick's night at the hospitable mansion of our old and esteemed friend, Mr. J. J. Murphy, of Almagro. We understand that, as part

of his family are at present in Europe, the very pleasant entertainments they so frequently give will not be renewed till the travellers return.

At the opening of the Institute of Experimental Hygiene at Montevideo, the other day, by President Borda and a host of "grandes pelucas", the irrepressible students threw some biters into the cup. They began with a smashing fight over the refreshment table when the company had filled themselves; and when the President and Ministers were leaving the youngsters hissed and hooted them with a ferocity that must have sorely wounded their feelings.

We have a registered letter for Mr. John Mailer.

We note with a mild grin that there is unpleasantness in the financial dove-cot in Modern Babylon: nothing less than a general revolt against that pompous and highly intelligent body of Mammon's high priests, the Council of Foreign Bondholders, who are accused broadly of being even worse than duflers, and of "encouraging dishonest States to default and make unsatisfactory arrangements"! This is truly awful, and fairly makes our knees tremble at the possibility of the cats that may jump out, if the C. F. B. bag is properly ripped open.

The Government, the Municipality, and all the official departments have decided that the 20-year-old National Guards in their employment who have to join the 60 days' manoeuvres next month shall retain their posts and receive their salaries while they are away on patriotic duty. It is to be hoped that all private employers will act with equal justice towards the lads in their service.

The grandest wedding Montevideo fashionable society has had for a long time was that which took place at the United States Legation there on Monday last, when Dr. Arthur White Dunbar of the United States warship Newark and Miss Maud Bernhardt Stuart, the charming niece of the United States Minister, Mr. Granville Stuart, were joined for life. The Revd. T. A. Gill, Chaplain of the U. S. S. Lancaster, tied the nuptial knot. The bride, who was given away by her uncle, wore a gown of white satin, the corsage being entirely covered with chifon, a lace veil and orange-blossoms. The bridesmaid, Miss M. L. Davie, was dressed in pure white. Mrs. Stuart wore a very handsome gown of grey moire antique, trimmed with point lace. Mr. H. A. Christie of the "Newark" acted as best man, and Mr. W. S. Smith and Mr. N. E. Irwin, U. S. vessels, as ushers. There was a distinguished company present, including most of the Diplomatic Corps. The happy couple have come to this city to pass the honeymoon.

The death of Mr. Matias G. Sanchez, manager of the Andine Railway, has caused the keenest regret in railway circles, in which he was held in the very highest esteem both for his abilities and high personal character. The National Railway Board has asked Government to give his widow six months of the salary he enjoyed, as an acknowledgement of his valuable services to the State. We should say that one year's salary would not be too much under the sad circumstances.

The most costly bicycle in the world has been presented to the Queen of Italy. The wheels are of pure gold.

Now that an approaching Argentine gold mining boom is just appearing above the horizon, the following brief explanation of the wonderful richness of the famous Morgan mine in Australia will interest a number of our readers:—"The most famous and most puzzling of all gold mines is Mount Morgan, in Australia, which is said to contribute more gold to the world's supply than any other district of like extent. Mount Morgan is supposed to be the product of a thermal spring, and is simply a mountain of gold; but of gold that has already been treated by nature in some far-off age; the hill has been already mined, chemically dissolved, and precipitated by nature herself. No speck of gold larger than a pin's point has ever been discovered in the mount. The precious metal exists in a sort of golden flour, dissolved through ironstone."



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Mattresses of all classes.

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The only house with a complete and varied assortment, and the house which sells the cheapest. Catalogues free.
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Oldest Mineral Spring in the EIFEL, GERMANY
During the present yellow fever epidemic in Rio 27,800 cases have already been sold. We hold the best certificates of the leading doctors of the Argentine Republic.
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Owing to very large sale of our
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This far famed and well known watch can now be sold in three sizes for

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Complete assortment of every kind of cloth kid gloves, shawls, stockings, ribbons, handkerchiefs, thread and silk, neckties, perfumery, and other articles.
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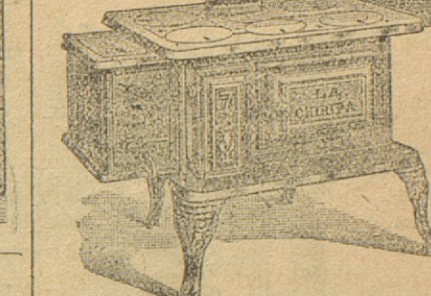
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Have always IN STOCK a SELECT ASSORTMENT of
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Límanse a propuesta durante treinta días para efectuar el servicio de transporte de la correspondencia por mensajerías desde "La Estación Dean Funes" a la Villa del Ojo de Agua, (Santiago), pasando por las Estaciones, San Vicente, Yutiguasi, Las Flores, Villa de Tulumbá, San Luis, Aguada del Bordo, Santa Cruz, Punta del Monte, San Luis, Villa de San Pedro, Chuño, Juan Piedritas y Chañar.

Los proponentes deberán acompañar a su propuesta un certificado de depósito hecho en el Banco de la Nación a la orden de la Dirección General valor del 5% del importe calculado del contrato.

Por mas datos concurrir a la Secretaría General de Correos y Telégrafos. Buenos Aires, Febrero 25 de 1896. PEDRO H. ELICAGARAY Secretario General.

1156 427 m28

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Casa de consignaciones en cereales y frutos del país.

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Compañía Nacional de Seguros

Se avisa a los Señores Accionistas que, desde el día 9 del corriente, queda abierto el pago del dividendo acordado en la Asamblea general ordinaria celebrada el día 3 del corriente, por los beneficios del ejercicio 1895.

Buenos Aires, 7 de Marzo de 1896.

EL DIRECTORIO.

836 7 24

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THIRTEENTH YEAR
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8th JANUARY 1896.
Enrolment of new pupils
EVERY DAY
FROM 10 TO 1 O'CLOCK.
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Boarding and Day-School for Boys
and Girls
For prospectuses apply to
R. L. GOODFELLOW
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The Easter Terms begins on Mon-
day the 18th April.

Lomas Grammar School
INCORPORATED
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The School will open
ON
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For prospectuses or other information
apply to the Head-Master at the School or
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North-American Normal
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Incorporated with the Nat. College
NINTH YEAR.

The full session opens on March 2nd.
Extra classes in English and French for
Nat. College students from 4.15 to 5.15 p.m.
Boards, Half Boards and Day Pupils.
Special attention given to languages.
Complete course in English and Spanish.
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Ask for and accept
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Logan & Co.
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SAPOLIO
Every good thing has imi-
tations
So has SAPOLIO
See that every cake has the word
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Sold by all respectable Grocers, Ironmon-
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Live Stock for Export
To Brazil and Europe,
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Fodder for Animals on voy
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Hotel Continental
450—25 DE MAYO—454
Newly opened. Large number of apart-
ments for families, and well furnished and
ventilated rooms for single-men, with or
without board. Splendid Dining Saloons
with view to the river. First class cuisine.
Board given per month. Bar and reading
room. Baths. Moderate charges.

The Proprietors.
J. P. BALZER.
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M. Mendez, Attorney, undertakes to take
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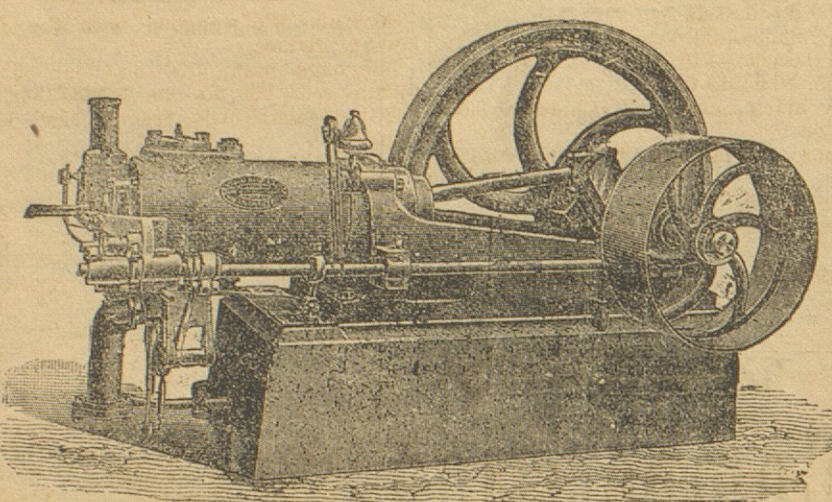


Our American Harvesting Machines are of the highest class and
assure to farmers a degree of Economy and satisfaction that is beyond
the reach of all other devices. Purchasers of Buckeye Mowers, Reapers
and Binders are exempt from the
vexations arising from hurtful com-
plication and cheap construction.
Simplicity, strength, durability, con-
venience and large capacity for first-
class work in all the conditions of
every crop, are the sterling charac-
teristics of our machines.

Sole Agents for—

AULTMAN, MILLER & CO.
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438 CALLE MORENO 476
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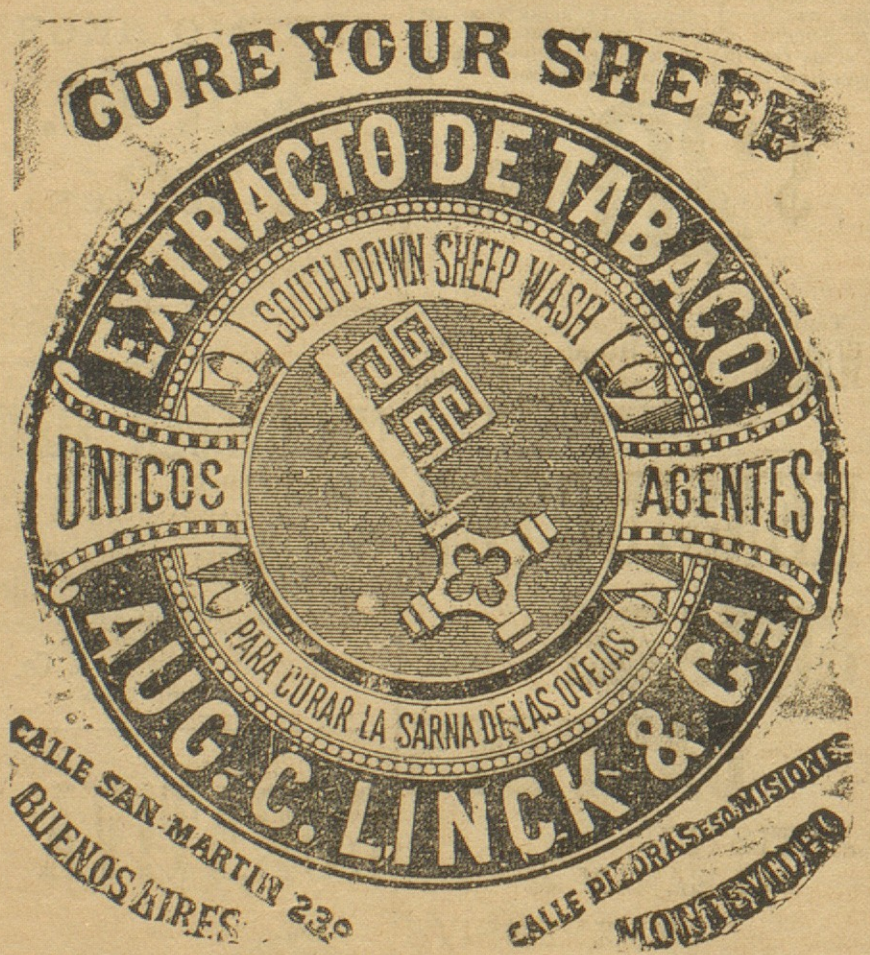


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El motor a kerosene garantido el mas eco-
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Tenemos fijos y portatiles.

Unicos Agentes é Introdnciores.
AGAR CROSS & Co.
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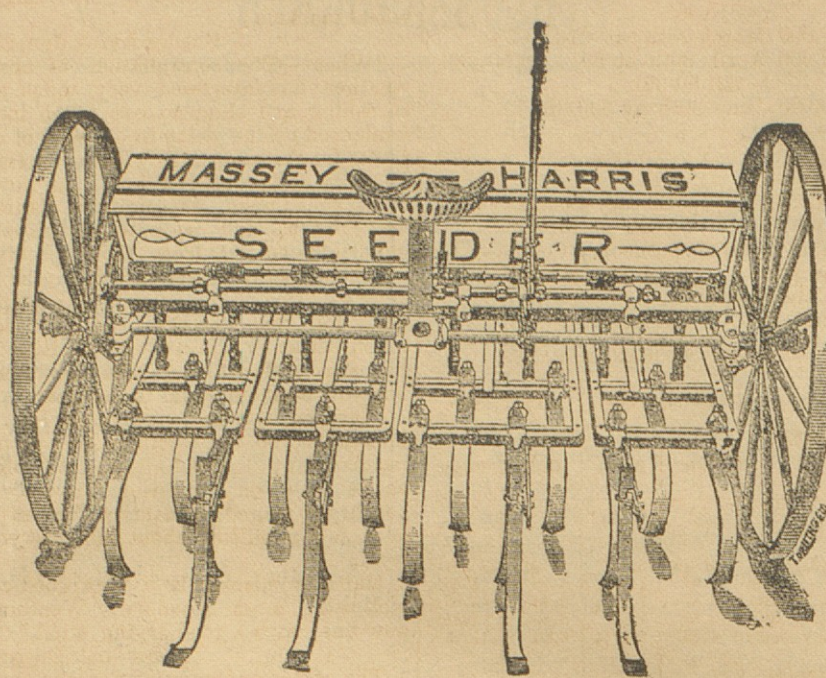
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The BRITANNIA HOTEL
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Owing to the satisfactory increase in the
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comfort and elegance. The Hotel has been
renovated throughout and fitted with all the
latest conveniences. Beds, Baths, and per-
fect sanitary arrangements. They have there-
fore every confidence in expecting a continu-
ance of the support given to this enterprise
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Private drawing rooms, Ladies' rooms
Service throughout English
Prices Moderate
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Receive consignments in the Central
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Offices 250 Reconquista. 488 22 xp

The Massey-Harris Cultivator



Steel frame, Steel Pressure, Bar, Steel Axle, Steel Teeth, Steel Sections
Steel Shoes.

The greatest cultivating implement ever invented, with new Patent Movable
"Tooth Seat" allowing the teeth to be so divided up as to make the Cultivator into
a Suppler for cultivating corn, beans, potatoes, etc., thus one machine takes the
place of several different agricultural implements, and in many instances does
away with the necessity of ploughs. The steel Sections are perfectly flex-
ible even when full pressure is applied.

Five Steel Sections Carry the Teeth.

A seed box with improved scattering apparatus is made to go with the
Cultivator, thus making al perfect

SECTIONAL SEEDER

A grass seed-sower is also adapted to this multi-in-parvo machine.

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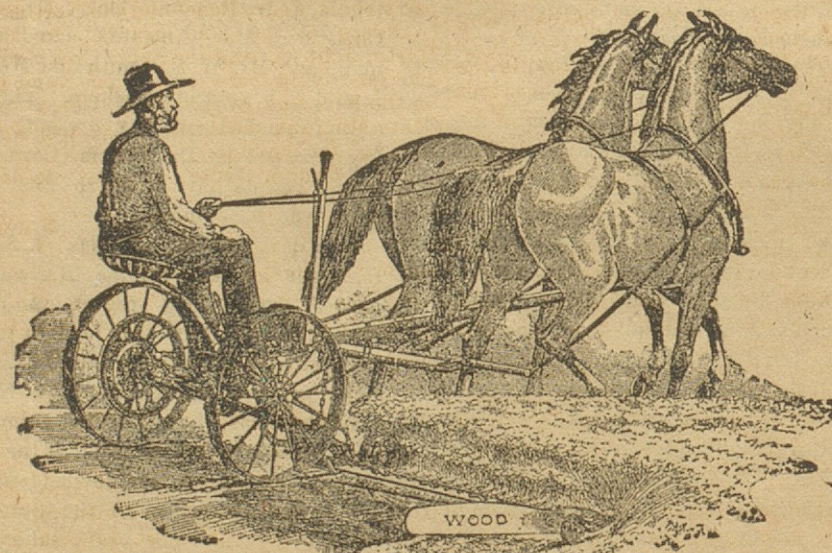
Juan and Jose Drysdale & Co.

440--CALLE PERU--450

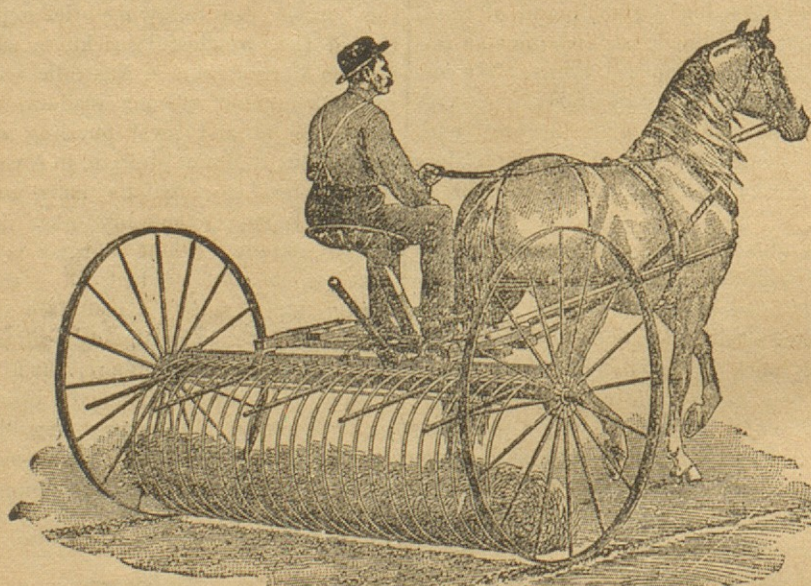
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Breeches and Habit Makers

We beg to advise that we have engaged the services of an
experienced shirt-cutter and that we have received a large assort-
ment of materials for Gentlemen's underwear.

Ladies' blouses made to measure.
556--PIEDAD--566

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IMPORTED ONLY BY
FABRICANTES INGLESSES
Who challenge trials against any other
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THE MANAGER of Corn Trade News
Liverpool, England, the leading organ of
the wholesale grain trade in Europe, will
have pleasure in sending to any reader of
the Buenos Aires Standard, specimen co-
pies of the various editions of his journal.
Address "Manager," P. O. 51, Liverpool
England.

ON 'CHANGE.

Thursday, March 19th.
Gold Premium.

First Ring 215.50%
Second Ring 215.80%

The reaction rang in this morning and
sharply too, being aided materially by an
English broker who released some pretty
small amounts, presumably, at least so they
thought in the ring; for account of one of
the banks; but though the rate opened
weak at 316 and topped 314 1/4
the fall itself, as it were, showed the
weakness of the reaction and the strength
of the bullish tendency, as the prices then
stiffened up very palpably all round and
closed with buyers offering. After the
hour this was manifest in continued de-
mand and at half-past one there were no
sellers at 316 cash and 317 end month.
With exchange weak and nearly 5 points
"contango" for end of April the bulls'
position may be considered almost imprug-
nable, apart from the contingencies of out-
side developments, such as the Andine
question and others of minor moment; and
a leading bear thinks the market so set
now for a rise that, in spite of the maize
and other products going up, he looks
upon a further advance in the quotations
as inevitable, predicting the announcement
by the significant declaration of having
taken advantage of the reaction to cover
himself. Thus matters stood at the close
of the first hour's business, and there are
no straws on the current that point to
anything but a continuance of the present
state of affairs. The whole market is on
the rise.

Business at the first ring in gold em-
braced something over a million dollars
between cash and time operations, and as
usual pretty evenly divided. For cash
the price opened at 316, dropped right
away to 314 1/4 and then stiffening up to
fluctuate between 315 and 315 1/4, closed at
latter rate in demand. With a difference
of a point the quotations for end of
month moved in the same groove as those
for cash, whilst for end of April there was
always a "pase" of 5 points more or less,
or say 15% per annum, though there was
less doing for this date. Some small
amounts were chalked up at 324 1/4 for
May and 326 for June, stray shots. In
stocks the principal feature was the sale
of 195 Spanish banks at 111 1/4. This bank
is doing a roaring business; there will
soon be no room for the clients and staff
unless more spacious premises are secur-
ed, and even at 12% premium these
shares are considered cheap.

The following is a summary of the bu-
siness effected at the first ring to-day:—
\$ 302,900 for cash at 316-315.50-315-314-
50-31-314.50-315-315-315-
315.30-315.50-315-315-315-
40-315.50-315.80-315-60-315-
50-315.60-315.30-315.50-
315-316-315.50-316-316.50-316-
315.50-316-316.50-316-316.50-
\$ 292,000 March 31st at 316.50-316-315-
50-315-314.50-315-315.50-315-
315.50-315.30-315-315.50-315-
50-315-30-316-315-315.50-315.80-
\$ 15,000 March 28th at 315-315-315.80-
\$ 130,000 April 30th at 321-320-320.50-
320-320.50-321-320.50-
\$ 25,000 June 30th at 325.50-326-
\$ 15,000 April 15th at 318.50-317.50-319-
\$ 10,000 May 31st at 324.50-
\$1,088,400

National Cédulas—
For cash. A. 11,150 at 99.30.
For cash. F. 19,000 at 81-81.50-81
For cash. 92 8,000 at 76.
Spanish Bank—
For cash. 195 at 111-111.50.
Value of gold coins in moneda legal ac-
cording to closing gold quotations of first
ring:—
OUNCE = 51.35%
SOVEREIGN = 15.90 %

With regard to the Central Produce
Market shares we hear they are now
quoted nominally at 22 1/4 gold but very
few offering. The Pobladores Railway
shares are also spoken of, but as no op-
erations have been effected of late they
are also at a nominal quotation, say 18.
We hear holders of the latter are doing
a very good business in the lands, as the
Company takes the shares in permuta-
tion for sites at La Florida station, fixing
the value at 60 cents the vara and taking
the shares at 20%, so that the land
works out at 12 cents the vara. There is
a good deal doing in this line and the
shares are not much offered on 'Change.

Cédulas holders will be glad to learn
that the Provincial Mortgage Bank board
has decided on having printed in pamphlet
form Mr. de la Serna's valuable study of
the guaranteed properties and project for
liquidation. They will then be on precise
ground, with something positive to draw
deductions from, though the pamphlet
sheet showing the state of the Cédulas,
coupons, bonds, etc. A few days ago we
published a part of Mr. de la Serna's
report, touching the value of the prop-
erties mortgaged, and many think that if
the bank would only lose in liquidation a
bare 4 1/4 millions—and that taking the
Cédulas at 25, or say 38% over their
market quotation—the Cédulas are very
cheap, as the guarantee of the province is
not consonant with such a price. The dif-
ficulty is that this guarantee is a sub-
sidiary one, which of course throws it very
far back. However, the pamphlet will be
read with interest and may throw further
light on the business.

The immigration figures are throwing
everything into the shade. There is a

THE ENGLISH GROCERY STORE "EL GALGO" (established 1873) Calle Cangallo 537, between San Martin and Florida, has just received a fresh supply of preserved and canned goods, dried fruits and general groceries direct from the best and well known manufacturers and packers. Most prompt attention given to all customers and the public.

Teléfono Union 774. Cooperat 977.
893 19 21

EXPRESO LA PLATA.
Shipping forwarding and General Commission Agency, Custom House brokers, and furniture removals, baggages and parcels delivery, and a supply of special boxes for transportation of live stock. Calle Reconquista 234, U. Telefono 1500. 143 m3 a8

ENGLISH LITERARY SOCIETY.
The Members of the English Literary Society are requested to take notice that all receipts will henceforth be signed by Mr. W. Chevalier, the new Hon. Treasurer. The receipts already given in the name of F. Wilks, the late Assistant Treasurer, are, however, valid.

TO EXPORTERS OF LIVE STOCK.
300 novillos y 200 mestizos de both Durham and Hereford breeds, fat, of from 550 to 600 kilos each.

1,500 to 1,600 sheep, fat, over 60 kilos, of Romney Marsh breed, up to this free from worms.

About 500 mestizo Romney Marsh capones of 2 and 4 teeth, fat. All the sheep and capones quite free from scab.

All these animals are in splendid condition. None have been sold this season.

Estancia Media Agua, Mercedes, Banda Oriental. Messrs. Fritz Harbert, brothers, nine leagues from Soriano, eight from Mercedes.

SOCIEDAD ANONIMA MINAS DE ORO DE RIO CORINTOS.
Por disposición del Directorio, con arreglo al artículo 17 de los estatutos se convoca a los Señores accionistas en asamblea general ordinaria y extraordinaria para el día 25 de Abril a las 3 p. m. Calle Piedad 441—Orden del día de la asamblea ordinaria: Balance de los libros y aprobación de las cuentas, Elección de directores, suplentes y síndicos—Orden del día de la asamblea extraordinaria: Aumento del Capital social. Los accionistas que desean asistir o hacerse representar en la asamblea pueden depositar sus acciones en un Banco, y depositar el recibo en el domicilio de la sociedad tres días antes de la asamblea, el recibo debe indicar los números de las acciones. También se reciben las acciones en el domicilio indicado.

FOR SALE the English Bakery, 423 Calle Jujuy, Rosario de Santa Fé, owner leaving for Europe. Capital business. Established 4 years. Apply to B. J. Dyer, 423 Jujuy, Rosario. 152 m3 21

TYPEWRITER copyist Ruth Mackern San Martin 125. 646 m3 24

SECOND-HAND clothing. Before you apply anywhere else apply by letter or personally to S. Furst, who has the best prices for all kind of cast off clothing. Cordoba 1541. 1044 f25 m25

WELL BORING MACHINE FOR SALE.
A Pierce Patent Boring Rig for boring wells in earth, clay, sand, gravel, etc., with three Pierce patent augers of different sizes and systems, and various other tools. The machine is the best ever made, with a couple of pumps can bore a large number of wells in a short time. Invaluable for an estate or for a contractor. Whole outfit can be had on a cash. Address: The Pierce Artesian Well Co., Calle Mercedes 296, Montevideo, or Mackinlay Bros. Agents, San Martin 125, Buenos Aires.

TO CONTRACTORS AND ESTANCIONEROS.
We offer a splendid lot of tents and coverings for racks at very moderate prices. Salicorda establishment Moderno Bolívar 185, Longobardi and Co. Union Tel. 888. Sucursal Buen Orden 1207. 111 21 xp

AMERICA.
Compañía Argentina de Seguros. Se convoca a los Señores Accionistas de esta Compañía a la Asamblea General Ordinaria que tendrá lugar el día 27 del corriente mes de Marzo a las 2 de la tarde, en las Oficinas de la Dirección General, Calle Florida 222, alta, para tratar y resolver sobre la Memoria anual correspondiente al ejercicio pasado y para elegir dos miembros del Directorio y al Síndico y Suplente. Buenos Aires Marzo 10 de 1896. El Director General José Moreno. 407 m3 27

HEADACHE is cured within a few minutes by Vapo-pathy, an outward remedy and important discovery worthy of trial in cases of pain or inflammation. Sold by the principal druggist and apothecaries at \$1.50 the bottle. 878 m3 29

MARGARITA LANZONI, partera, especialista. D.4 consultas de embarazo y parto, de 12 a 4 p.m. Cuyo 1679. 695 m3 43

NICOLAS T. MURPHY—Auctioneer and Commission Agent, San Martin 367, Buenos Aires. Undertakes the sale of camp, stock and property of all kinds in any part of the Republic. 1078 f25 aug25

BIRTH.
On the 19th March, at Moron, the wife of Arthur William Koch, of a daughter.

DEATH.
At Paysandú, B. O., after a very short illness, Victor Somers, aged 3 years and 5 months, son of C. L. Malcolm.

WANTED a good nurse for two young children, good wages, to a suitable person. Apply 47 Calle Buenos Aires, Cinco Esquinas. 518 m3 19

OSCAR STOCK
Solicitor (Agente Judicial)
English and German spoken.
541—CANGALLO—541
References given. 708 m3 17

SHIPPING NEWS.
Buenos Ayres Port.
Buenos Aires, March 19th.
The following were the different depths of water marked by the semaphore to-day in the channel:

	Wind	Depth in the channel.
6 a.m.	S.W.	24.0 "
9 a.m.	S.E.	24.8 "
12 a.m.	"	24.0 "
4 p.m.	"	22.0 "
6 p.m.	"	22.0 "

ARRIVALS.
The following vessels arrived in the Roads to-day and were visited by the Port Doctor:

Brit. s.s. Merida from New York with g. e. to Williams and Co.
German s.s. Westfalen from Santos, in ballast to Danon.
Brit. s.s. Stockholm City from Rio Janeiro in ballast to Christophersen.
Arg. s.s. Tiempo from Itacausa in ballast to Christophersen.

Do do. Mercurio from Paranaguá with g. e. to M. Adams.

ENTERED.
British ss. Hydarnes from La Plata at the Boca to load.

Do do Southern Cross from the roads at the Darsena to discharge.

Do do Merida from the roads at the Boca to discharge.

Highland Glen from the roads at Dock 1 to discharge.

Italian ss. Amazona from the roads at Dock 3 to discharge.

Do do Gio Batta Brignetti from the roads at the Riachuelo.

Do do Ligure from the roads at the Riachuelo.

Norwegian do Werner from the roads at the Riachuelo.

Do do Queen from the roads at the Riachuelo.

DEPARTURES.
British ss. Lomas from Dock 1 for Liverpool with produce.

Do do Straits of Magellan for Rio Janeiro with produce.

German ss. Mark from Dock 1 for Bremen with produce.

Norwegian do Ragna from Dock 1 for Dunkirk with produce.

RIVER STEAMERS.
The Eolo and Golondrina are expected to-morrow at the South Basin from Montevideo.

The Eolo will leave for Montevideo to-morrow.

GENERAL.
The Spanish gun-boat Temerario arrived to-day at Rosario from Montevideo. She will be returning here, visit the principal ports in the rivers.

Several sailing vessels just arrived from the high sea were to-day unvisited by the health officer on account of the high sea running.

Several coasting craft bound for this port from up the river remained also for the same cause weather-bound in the Rio Guazu.

The captain of the Mercurio which arrived to-day from Paranaguá, fell during the voyage into the hold and is said to have broken a leg and dislocated an arm.

The Normandy shifted to-day from the Boca to the Darsena to load also the Eolo-vour from the Darsena to No 3 dock for the same purpose.

The French s.s. Rio Negro has postponed till the 21st instant her departure for Dunkirk and intermediate ports.

The Providence bound from Marseilles to the Plate left Dakar this morning at 10 o'clock for Brazil.

The s.s. Cito cleared to-day for Paranaguá also the bqs. Margaretta for Port Elizabeth and Lorenzo for Falmouth.

There is hardly no particular news to report from Martin Garcia. The latest victim of yellow fever, the wife of the dispensing chemist, is very much better. The patient on board the Daventry will probably to-morrow be transferred to the floating hospital though it is not yet absolutely certain that he is attacked by yellow fever.

On the floating hospital and in the roads there is the same charming scarcity of news—a state of affairs to be thankful for.

To-day's Exports.
The following were the cereal shipments at different ports to-day:

	Kilos
Rosario.....	2928219 Wheat
".....	549529 Linseed
".....	15480 Birdseed
Ensenada.....	41500 Maize
".....	250000 Hay
".....	34000 Bran
".....	20000 Oats
".....	10000 barley
".....	85400 Wheat
Bahia Blanca.....	145202 "
V. Constitucion.....	949375 "
San Nicolas.....	282806 Linseed
".....	350000 Linseed
".....	183000 Wheat

La Plata Port.
March 19th
ENTERED.
German ss. Mercurio from Villa Constitucion to repair damages and coal.

British do Springfield from Rosario to fill up.

Do do Highfield from Bahia Blanca to fill up.

Do do Rodney from Rosario to fill up.

Do do Baron Eliabank from Rosario to coal and repair damages.

Do do Homby from the roads to repair damages.

Norwegian do Coringa from the roads to load.

DEPARTURES.
Italian ss. R4 Umberto for London with produce and live-stock.

British ss. Hydarnes for Buenos Aires in ballast to load.

Do do Blue Star for Calais with grain and wethers.

GENERAL.
As the Baron Eliabank was to-day entering port, the machinery of her tugder got out of gear, necessitating her being berthed without of the Zubala "embarradero" whence she will go to the coal-yards of Cory Bros. to coal.

As the Blue Star was starting to-day from the Rio Santiago the corpse was desecrated floating in the vicinity, of the Dutch sailor who recently fell into the port and was drowned. It was brought to land forthwith. The Blue Star took 2051 wethers consigned to Calais.

The Lombard should this evening have finished shipping live-stock and will probably leave to-morrow for London.

The Re Umberto left to-day for Deptford with live-stock shipped in the Rio Santiago.

The Rodney, with 41,745 bags of linseed consigned to Hull, arrived to-day from San Nicolás to fill up with grain and live-stock.

The Penarth, now in the Madero port, is expected here to fill up.

The Mercurio has arrived here for repairs.

The Llanthony Abbey is expected here to fill up with maize for account of Arning Brauns and Co.

The French full-rigged ship Roland is shortly expected here to load quebracho for account of Harnebeck.

The R.M.S. Danube and French packet Equateur should to-morrow leave respectively for Southampton and Bordeaux,

Montevideo Port.
March 19.

ARRIVALS.
German ss. Budenberg from Bremen and intermediate ports in transit for Buenos Aires.

GENERAL.
The storm in the port to-day has detained the arrival of several vessels expected.

From early morning there has been rain and a heavy sea.

It is feared that the British bq Firth of Clyde, which is aground on the Banco Chico, will suffer serious damage.

Rosario Port.
March 19th

ENTERED.
Austrian bq Euro from Montevideo in ballast.

British bq Moama with lumber.

DEPARTURES.
German ss. Rio for Hamburg with produce.

British bq Teutonia for Falmouth with linseed.

MAILS.
March 20th.
Danube for Brazil and Europe. Mails close at 1 p.m.

Equateur for Brazil and Europe. Mails close at 1 p.m.

D. di Genova for Brazil, Canaries and Europe. Mails close at 1 p.m.

ALFRED BELL & Co.
Marine and General Engineers.
Tools and Stores, Oils and Packing.
Special attention to Ocean steamers.

Town Office: 857 Reconquista. Telephone Union 210.
Works: 1195 Pedro Mendoza (Boca) telephone Union 5383.

C. OLMI
A rich lot of French furniture
NOTABLE AUCTION SALE
Of the imported furniture which adorns the house
Bustamante 2083
(Between Peña and French)

All the furniture of this house was introduced by GRIET H. s.

The details are as follows:
Solid walnut frame in Louis XV upholstery in Genoa velvet, a splendid Drawing-Room suite, a thorough reliable job.

Doorhangings in the first Genoa velvet, brass chandelier, Brussels carpets, Barbedienne bronzes, a grand piano by Bisselot and other objects of art.

The Bed-Room of good dry old oak, made stout and strong—not the flimsy, jerry made goods that are so common in the trade.

The dining room—
A sideboard, a dinner-wagon, stable e, solid frame back.

A thorough good job.
English leather, chairs, etc.
On Tuesday 24th instant
At 2.30 p.m.

I will sell by auction this expensive furniture which will be on view three days before the sale from 10 a.m. till 10 p.m. For other details, apply:
FLORIDA 270

C. OLMI
Rodriguez Peña 976
Between Bustamante & Gallo
6.92 X 20.81

Capacity for 8 horses and 3 carriages
On Tuesday 24th inst.
At 2 p.m.

I will sell by auction this stable and plot of land with the upst price of \$20,000. The house is properly built with rooms for coachman, deposits, etc. etc.

Conditions of sale:
1/3 cash down and the balance in two years time, with 8% interest. Purchaser will pay on signing boleto 8% on account of price of sale and 2% for our commission. 894 19 24

CARLOS OLMI
Splendid House. A Palace
Calle Bustamante 2083
Between French and Peña

12 rooms, solidly built, plastered ceilings, expensively decorated, and boarded floors, English mosaic, Portland Cement.

A real palace.
A real palace. 9.65 X 40.41
Will be sold by auction on
Upst price: \$16,000

Conditions of payment very liberal viz: 1/3 cash down, and the balance in 2 years time with 8% interest per annum.

It gives a monthly rent of \$220.
This house ought to be visited by all interested in a good property; it has been built regardless of cost.

Purchaser will pay on signing boleto 8% on account of price bought and 2% for our commission.

Mme. C. NOGUE-LACAZE
Has the honor to advise her clients that she has removed from SUTPAOCHA 326 to

Cangallo 739
on account of enlarging her premises. She has as usual a
Large and varied assortment of
Feathers, flowers and other articles
all of the latest fashion.
SPECIAL SYSTEM FOR CURLING FEATHERS
52 19 20

LOTERIAS

"Agentes de la Capital"

"La Capital" del Paraná

El próximo sorteo de la lotería "Agentes de la Capital" se efectuará el 24 de Marzo. Jugan mil millones con 2000 premios. Premio mayor \$50,000. El boleto entero vale \$5 el quinto \$1. Los premios se pagan por el extracto de Montevideo.

El próximo sorteo de la lotería "La Capital" se efectuará el 21 de Marzo de 1896, en la ciudad del Paraná capital de la Provincia de Entre Rios en su Administración calle San Martín núm. 57. Jugan 14000 billetes, el boleto entero vale \$250 y el quinto 100. Los sorteos son fiscalizados por los señores Federico B. de Perini, escribano público e Isaac Anli, inspector nombrado por el Superior Gobierno.

LA ADMINISTRACION.
GROCERIES! GROCERIES!
Feeney's
"Grocery & Provision Stores"

634 - Calle Rivadavia - 634
(Established 1892)
The largest and best assortment of English Groceries in Buenos Aires PATRONIZED BY

All the leading families in the Republic
Contractors for supplies to the principal RAILWAYS,
LAND COMPANIES,
CLUBS,
COLLEGES, &c.

DIRECT IMPORTATION
PRICES MODERATE
Goods delivered free of charge in the city and suburbs. Particular attention paid to orders from the camp.

SOLE AGENTS FOR:
The Mazawattee Ceylon Tea Co. Ltd. London & China Export Tea Co. Young's Patent Light & Mineral Oil Co. Bagots Hutton & Co. Dublin Whiskey. James Epps & Co. Prepared Cocoa. Jams Keller & Son's Dundee Marmalade. C. Chivers & Son's Table Jellies.

IMPORTERS OF:
Keen Robinson's Scotch Oatmeal. Patent Barley & Groats, etc. Crosbie & Blackwell's and J.T. Mortons Preserved provisions, etc. Ask for Catalogue & Prices!!

FEENEY & Co.
Almacén Ingles.
634 - Rivadavia - 634
BUENOS AIRES
Union N° 1716.
Telephones Cooperative N° 393

R. BRUNETTI
173 - BOLIVAR - 173
QUINTA HOUSE
In ADROGUÉ, Aceretti Street, corner of Jorge Street.

In a splendid position, in the finest and most important fashionable village! Measures 27½ varas frontage on Aceretti Street by 76 on Jorge Street, all fenced in by wire netting 2 metres high. Total measurement 2000 square varas. The building, most modern, is composed of two storeys, with balcony facing Aceretti Street; 9 large rooms, well built with board flooring and plastered ceilings. Kitchen, w.c., stable, 6000 house and large garden. All in perfect condition, with large vestibules, galleries, etc. Specially suited for a well to do family or anyone wishing to live well.

On Sunday 22nd March
At 4 p.m. sharp
I will put up for auction this splendid property with an upst price of \$6000 cash. I require 10% to be paid on signing the ticket.

Train free. Further particulars in my offices Bolívar 173 to 177. Telephone 1682. 682 m3 22

BOLLINI Y ALCORTA
LINDO CAMPO.—192 hectáreas ó sean 114 cuádras en CANGALLES.

A 2 leguas de esta Estación y 4 1/2 de Urubarraya. Conocido por do. Cudalini Moore (parte de la antigua estancia de Moore) lindando con Manuel Muñoz, Solano, Cepeda y Moore. El VIERNES 20 de MARZO a las 2 p.m. rematarémos en nuestra casa 220 Reconquistas esta preciosa fracción de campo alto, con buenos pastos, y alambrado por sus 4 costados, con base de \$30 la hectárea pudiendo hacerse cargo el comprador de una hipoteca por \$10,000 a vencer el 23 de Setiembre con los intereses ya pagos. Recomendamos se visite el campo para darse cuenta de su riqueza, inmejorable situación, entre 2 Estaciones, tan solo a 1 legua de Urubarraya y de la indicada base de \$30 la hectárea. Pídanos garantías. Escritura matriz gratis ante el Escribano Luis Aguero. Señal 8% más el 2% de comisión. Pedir planos en el almacén frente a la Estación de Cangallos (6220 Reconquista). NOTA.—Este campo reconoce un arrendamiento que vence en Enero del entrante. 777 17-20

Guillermo Gowland & Co.
Ricos MUEBLES Ingleses importados.—En la casa habitación del Sr. C. Miller, de la casa Shaw, Miller y Cia, en San José de Flores, calle Florida 393. Por aumentarse para Europa.

El Miércoles 25 de Marzo, a las 12 (fiesta Se rematarán a la más alta postura y dinero de contado, cuyo pormenor es el siguiente:

SALA—1 magnífico piano concierto Blüthner, 1 juego de sala Chippendale de

Palo de Rosa, 1 rico estante con cristales para adornos, palo de rosa, 1 id sobre chimenea palo de rosa, 1 escritorio de señora, de palo de rosa, 1 mesa con id, 1 cuadro al óleo de Boucher, 1 id id Emily Dutton, 1 id id Raydon, 1 id id, 1 sofá y 2 sillones crotona inglesa, 6 sillas palo de rosa, 1 estante para música, 1 mesa para té, 1 tintero de plata, 1 silla escritorio, 1 magnífica lámpara y candeleros, espejos, guarda fuego y útiles, cortinados, alfombrado, adornos, etc.

VESTIBULO—1 percha nogal, 1 paraguero, 1 ropero, 1 juego de mimbre, 2 sillones lammaca, 1 sofá esterilla, cuadros, cortinados, etc.

DORMITORIO—1 juego dormitorio de Fresno completo, lavatorio, ropero, mesa de noche, tallador, 3 sillas, alfombrado, etc., etc.

DORMITORIO—1 cama, jeta, cámara, 1 juego completo de Fresno, 2 cueros, lavatorio, mesa de noche, 3 sillas 1 mesa de lectura para enfermos, 1 sofá-bañi, 1 mesa nogal, tocador, sillones, guarda fuego y útiles, alfombrado, cuadros, cortinas, etc.

TOILET—1 juego Fresno, cama, lavatorio y mesa toilet.

COMEDOR—Hollanda, mesas, bandejas, juegos de cristal, porcelana, filtro, sillas, lamparas, estantes, 1 espléndido estuche con 100 piezas cubiertas de Electro-Plata, 1 juego 6 fuentes Electro-Plata, saleros, biscocheros, pañuelos, Electro-Plata, 1 licuadora inglesa, cuchillos, pescado, 1 biblioteca nogal, sillones, sillas, guarda-fuego 4 útiles, mesa de triclor, 2 cuadros al óleo de A. de Dreux, 1 id id Dameron, 1 id id Philipp Ledion, 1 id id H. Boume, 1 espléndida lámpara, adornos, cortinados, alfombrado, etc.

DORMITORIO—Mesa, ropero, cuadros, estantes sillas, cama, estufa, lavatorio, mesita, 1 silla para criatura, canastos, alfombrado, etc.

CUARTO de Baño—Ropero, lavatorio, bañadera, estantes sillas, etc.

CUARTOS de Sirvientes—Camas, lavatorios, sillas, etc.

COCINA—Batería de cocina completa, mesas estantes, arcaerios, cubiertos, etc.

COCHERA—1 Buggy (camacha) fabricado por Pelling, guarniciones, sillas, 1 caballo mestizo, de tiro y silla, útiles de jardín, sillas de jardín, bancos, etc.

NOTA—Los muebles estarán en exhibición desde el Lunes 23. El coche y caballo se venderán a las 4 p.m. Señal 10%.

Octavo gran remate-feria en el establecimiento San Fermín en General Rodríguez, propiedad del Dr. Bernardo Irigoyen.

Novillos Durban mestizos de 1ª clase de 3 y 4 años, muy gordos, especiales para exportar a Europa; 50 novillos mestizos de 4 años, gordos, como para exportación al Brasil; 15 vacas Durban puras muy gordas, para exportación; 50 vacas Durban puras, por cruzamiento en lotes de 10 vacas; 30 vacas lecheras Durban de 1ª clase; 30 vaquillonas mestizas en lotes de 10 ó 15; 5 vaquillonas de 1ª clase; hijas de la mejor vaca y toros importados; 20 toros Durban criados a campo de año y medio a dos años; 20 potros mestizos Yorkshire Coack, 1 padrillo puro Yorkshire Coack, hijo de Dover y Precioso, de 22 meses, padrillo potro Shetland 40 carneros Lincoln puros procedentes de carneros y ovejas importadas criadas a pesebre, 250 borregos Lincoln puras del mismo origen en lotes de 25, 250 borregos Lincoln mestizos de primera clase en lotes de 25 ó 50, 6 borregos Lincoln puras criados a pesebre hijas de carneros y ovejas importados, 5 carneros puros Oxfordshire Down hijas de carneros y ovejas importados y criados a pesebre, 10 carneros Oxfordshire Down (caras negras) de igual procedencia que los anteriores, 500 capones Lincoln y caras negras puros como para exportación, 50 borregos Rambouillet y caras hijas de animales importados, 50 vacas caras negras.

NOTA—El día del remate habrá coches especiales en los trenes que salen del Once a las 9.50 y 8.45 para conducir a la estación, reñencia al remate, habiendo en General Rodríguez carruajes para ir al Establecimiento. El regreso podrá hacerse por los trenes de 4.24 y 5.54.

Por catálogos a nuestra casa Calle San Martin 254. 472 11 22

Por los Mismos
Suspendido hasta nuevo aviso
Un establecimiento de campo en Lincoln, 6100 hectáreas de riquísimo campo, a